

## OBSERVES ITS QUARTER MILLENNIAL.

### The City Of Portsmouth Celebrates The Attainment Of Its Two Hundred And Fiftieth Birthday.

#### ANCIENT NAME OF STRAWBERRY BANK WAS DISCARDED, ONCE FOR ALL, IN THE MEMORABLE MONTH OF MAY, 1653.

#### Event Commemorated By Portsmouthians Of The Twentieth Century By Appropriate Exercises Held In Music Hall.

#### SPLENDID HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY A FAMOUS SON, HON. FRANK WARREN HACKETT, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Portsmouth observed its quarter-millennial on Thursday evening. It was not the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, but the date marked the completion of a quarter of a thousand years since the original name of Strawberry Bank was abandoned and one more dignified and appropriate was assumed.

It was an event worthy of much ringing of bells and the burning of great quantities of red fire. Few cities in the New World can claim such antiquity. New York, the metropolis of the American continent and the second city of the globe, this very week celebrated its own two hundred and fiftieth birthday with all the enthusiasm of youth, while our neighboring town of Old York used gallons of red paint, last summer on an exactly similar occasion.

In Portsmouth, however, no great splurge was made. The bells of the city were silent and the clouds which covered the sky were made brilliant by no bursting rockets. The only building illuminated in honor of the day was Music hall and the lights there were no brighter nor no more numerous Thursday evening than they have been on dozens of other nights during the last six months, when the stage was occupied by a theatrical troupe. No bands poured their inspiring music upon the air and only one orchestra aided in the celebration of a day and date which means almost as much to Portsmouth as the Fourth of July does to the nation.

The committee which had charge of this anniversary observance evidently failed to appreciate its significance. Even though an elaborate all day program was deemed inadvisable, such commemoration as was attempted might easily have been made more fitting than it actually was. Instead of the vast concourse of citizens which should have taxed the capacity of the theatre to its utmost, the crowd was a very small one and the patriotic attendants were surrounded by long rows of empty chairs.

Such exercises as there were, were appropriate and interesting, but the celebration was far from being what it should have been. Failure to properly boom the event in the local papers and to notify the public at large of what was intended was mainly responsible for the small attendance and demonstrated a decided lack of management on the part of the members of the committee.

A musical selection by the Naval orchestra was the opening feature of the program, following which Rev. Alfred Gooding, the president of the evening, was introduced by Mayor George D. Marcy.

Mr. Gooding then presented Hon. Frank Warren Hackett, former assistant secretary of the navy and a famous son of Portsmouth, who delivered an interesting historical address.

This was followed by another orchestral selection, that, in turn, by an address by Postmaster John H. Bartlett and the orchestra brought the festivities to a close.

Mr. Gooding made an excellent presiding officer and of his part in the celebration no criticism can be made. In introducing the speakers he made use of felicitous phrases and his words evidenced full appreciation of the actual importance of the event.

Mr. Hackett's address was a splendid effort and was listened to with absorbed attention. Its subject matter was of the greatest interest and it was prepared and delivered in a manner which merited the prolonged applause with which it was greeted. The address not only should be read by every man and woman in Portsmouth, but its historical value makes it well worth preservation. It is therefore published in full in The Chronicle this morning.

Mr. Hackett's Address.  
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Three hundred years ago at this very season, two small vessels came into the waters of the Piscataqua from the eastward—the Speedwell, a ship of about fifty tons, and the bark Discoverer, of twenty-six, on their about. They were from Bristol, under the command of Captain Martin Pring, fitted out for trade and discovery by the "chiefest merchants of that port."

Sailing along the coast the youthful navigator (he was but twenty-three) had looked into other inlets—the Saco, the Kennebec and the York. "The fourth," he says, "and the most westerly was the best." In all these places they "found no people but signs of fires where they had been." It was the Englishman of 1603 upon the track of the Indian.

In all likelihood Captain Pring himself, with some of his party, stepped ashore not far from what is the foot of one of these streets. Making his way through briar and underbrush, he climbs to the top of a rock near by. From this vantage point his eye ranges over the sparkling surface of two broad creeks, one upon each hand, as he looks westward—creeks that, if he visits them, he shall find bordered with marsh of tall, rank grass.

Stretched out in front is an irregular expanse of hill and valley. Further over there greets him a mass of living green, sentinel to forest and tangled undergrowth beyond. At his feet is juniper in profusion. The maple and beech are here, and many a stately pine. Close at hand spruce and hemlock tell of ledge, and its scanty covering of soil. The eager glance of the Englishman spies more than one sturdy oak, destined to give grateful shade to coming generations.

The party were searching for

sassafras, thought in that age to be possessed of wonderful medicinal qualities. Who knows that they may not have reached the eminence at this very spot where we now are. Perhaps they brought along the two great mastiffs, at which, the narrative says, the Indians whom they found further along the coast were terribly frightened.

From an account of the voyage printed in Purchas His Pilgrimes (London 1625) we learn that thirty men and boys were on the Speedwell, Edmund Jones (her mate) with Robert Salterne who appears to have been what we should call a supercargo. William Brown was the master of the Discoverer, with Samuel Kirkland, thirteen men and a boy. They had all manner of goods, including looking-glasses and beads, wherewith to trade with the savages. They were delayed for a fortnight at Milford Haven, whence they sailed on the 10th of April, 1603, just after having heard the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth. They got back to Bristol in October.

This is the first printed account so far as yet known of our river, though there is little reason to doubt that more than one English fishing-vessel had at an earlier date than this sailed into the harbor of the Piscataqua.

Charles Lamb begins one of his essays with the startling assertion that every man has two birthdays. "One," he goes on to explain, is in an especial way his own; while the other is the first day of the New Year. In like manner one might say that Portsmouth has two birthdays. One we are observing tonight.

On the twenty-eighth day of May, 1653, just two hundred and fifty years ago this day, after the Deputies of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay had signed their petition to grant the prayer of the petition of Brian Pennington, Richard Cutt, Renald Fernald, Samuel Haynes and John Sherbourn, in behalf of the inhabitants of Straw Berry Banke to be called Portsmouth, those grim dignitaries, the Magistrates, announced that they too were in consent, and so the town of Portsmouth came into being.

The people living here had, about ten years before, put themselves under the control of the Massachusetts authorities. Those authorities, however, did not create or incorporate our town. They had no power to do that. The town had existed previously, with all the rights and privileges that grew out of the association by the early settlers of themselves into a community, under a "Combination" some time prior to 1640. The authorities of the Bay simply recognized that the free and independent people here wanted to have the limits of their township definitely marked out. Besides, they wanted a name that would take rank with some of the

great names of English towns. Straw Berry Banke was pleasing, but Portsmouth was a little grander; and, as they argued in their petition, more suitable since it was a safe port at the river's mouth. So, we see that, in a restricted sense, the day of the granting of this petition may fairly be reckoned as a birthday.

But the other and our real birthday is identical with the date of the first settlement of New Hampshire's yet nobody can point to precisely what day of what month this honor belongs. All that we know is that the fateful event fell upon a day in the early spring. Let us hope that it was a bright, clear, sunshiny morning, with the spring birds singing—when, in 1623, an active, energetic man, with his young wife and a handful of followers and servants landed upon what is now Ordiorne's Point, for many years a part of Portsmouth, but now in the town of Rye. It is a beautiful spot, as you well know. Hither came with the purpose of founding a settlement this company of Englishmen, who had sailed from Plymouth, in Devon, in the ship Jonathon, of a hundred and fifty tons. Their leader was David Thompson, a name to be cherished as the first settler of the State of New Hampshire.

That day's doings was a plain, business-like procedure, though of great moment from the standpoint of local history. Doubtless to some now present will be given the opportunity to take part in the commemoration of the completion of the third century since the first settlement of our State. When the auspicious day dawns it will be honored with all due parade and ceremony.

I have said that we do not know the precise date of Thompson's landing. Eighty years ago, when the spring of 1823 was coming on, our fathers cast about to determine what date should be assigned for a grand celebration. They fixed upon this very date—the twenty-eighth of May—as being that which in their judgment approached nearest to the anniversary of the actual time. But it having been found for some reason inconvenient to adopt the twenty-eighth, they finally settled upon Wednesday, a week earlier, as the day for their exercises.

The twenty-first of May, 1823, was a red-letter day in the history of Portsmouth. The town was crowded with visitors. Early in the forenoon a procession formed at the South Meeting House, of which General Timothy Upham was chief marshal. The Gilman Blues led off as escort. Then came in full force the school children, bringing their masters along for company. The Mechanic Association and the Free Masons were also in line. Then followed the orator of the day, accompanied by the poet, and sundry distinguished personages. There were the clergy, the judges and other civil officers, while the Army and Navy were represented from the Fort and Navy Yard. The procession passed through some of the principal streets to the North Meeting House, where a brilliant throng of ladies were filling the spacious galleries.

Nathaniel Appleton Haven, then in the prime of early manhood, delivered the oration. A happier choice could not have been made. Mr. Haven was thoroughly familiar with the early history of his State and town; and his generous, refined nature felt the full force of a warm, local attachment. By the testimony of his contemporaries as well as by his writings he is accredited as a man of rare powers. Though bred to the law he edited the Portsmouth Journal. He was an accomplished scholar, and a writer in whose style purity and strength mingled.

I have lately read this oration, and have found it to be vigorous, elevating and instructive. Mr. Haven handles the subject in a masterly manner. If we gain only a few details, we are treated to a view of the early settlers that is broad and hearty, and withal honestly responsive to the facts of history.

The orator outlines the character of our ancestors, and pronounces a fervent eulogy upon the Puritan. With the same breath he extols the acts and motives of Captain John Mason, the original proprietor. We should bear in mind that a hundred years ago almost every historical publication treating of this locality had been written by men devoted to the Puritan cause, most of them ministers. They could see nothing good in the purpose of Mason, or other prominent men identified with the

early settlement here who clung to the services of the Church of England. Mr. Haven rose above such prejudices. His discourse breathes a spirit of tolerance, while praising what was accomplished under the firm, not to say rigorous, Puritan rule.

The glowing, yet just, tribute which he pays to the natural attractions of New Hampshire, and to the record of her sons, is in excellent taste; in proof of which it may be said that to one who reads it today it is as acceptable as when first listened to. The coming orator of our third Centennial will do well if he will attain to the measure of the high standard set that day by the persuasive and eloquent Haven.

It had grown to be a time honored custom with our fathers to suffer no observance of this description to pass without seeing to it that a poem was forthcoming, written for the occasion. Oliver William Bourne Peabody was the poet of the day, a young lawyer of Exeter, one of twin brothers, both of remarkable talent with predilections for literature. The other, whom his biographer styles an accomplished scholar and a poet, was curiously enough named William Bourne Oliver Peabody.

Of this production it is safe to say that it was of standard quality and not a whit lacking in standard length. Adams in his Annals of Portsmouth, speaks of it as "elegant and classical." Charles W. Cutter, who wrote a spirited account of the day's proceedings, rather outdoes the Annalist, for he says of Mr. Peabody that "he occasionally sported among the flowers, and scaled the steep of Parnassus."

One or two original odes, set to music, were finely rendered by the Portsmouth Handel Society.

If the literary feast were ample, so was the dinner, which came off at Jefferson Hall, at half past two in the forenoon. More than two hundred gentlemen partook of the fare, which, he record tells us, consisted "chiefly of fish of all known names and cooked in all possible variety." Among the guests of distinction one finds the names of Jeremiah Mason, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, George Ticknor, and John G. Palfrey. In response to a toast Webster spoke of his love for his native State, and of his happy associations with his former home in Portsmouth.

The festivities of the day were concluded by a brilliant ball in the evening, in the hall of the Franklin House. Nearly four hundred were present. The sides of the ball room were covered with pictures of prominent persons who had flourished at Portsmouth before the Revolution—the Wentworths, Jaffreys, Waldrons, Wilbards, Pepperrells, Moffatts, Sherbornes, Sparhawk and many an other. Then there were portraits likewise of several of the ministers, such as that of the good Mr. Rogers, of Emerson, and the like—godly men, who did a work, in their day and generation deserving of being held in grateful remembrance.

Altogether, it was a great day. Out of these memorable exercises sprang into life the New Hampshire Historical Society, which with rare felicity dates its organization from May 21, 1823.

As the forerunner of an anniversary of such overshadowing importance it is altogether fitting that the exercises of today should take on a more sober character. None the less it is true that the people of Portsmouth do well not to allow this occasion to pass without pausing for a moment and bestowing a thought upon its significance.

When a few weeks ago you did me the honor of asking me to deliver an address this evening, I accepted willingly. There were few leisure moments at my command, and I knew that it was entirely out of my power to prepare an historical discourse of the usual formal character. To present to an audience of the place itself a sketch of its local history is a task of grave concern, for sometimes it takes research day after day to verify even a single statement of fact.

I feel confident that no word of apology is due when I ask the privilege of throwing what I have to say into the form of a familiar talk rather than into that of a formal address. But this freedom of treatment, let me assure you, does not imply the least relaxation of that rule which requires scrupulous care to bring forward nothing as a statement of historical fact that has not been traced to a credible source. With your permission I am likely to

confine these remarks somewhat closely to the earliest days of the settlement, since it is impossible upon such an occasion as this to range over a period of two centuries and a half, which so abounds in historic material as does the region of the Piscataqua way.

Every fact, no matter how trivial, which throws light upon the venture begun on these shores, in 1623, is of value in the eyes of all who take an interest in the early annals of Portsmouth. The sum of our information, however, we are obliged to confess, is as yet small and insignificant. The figure of the leader of the enterprise is but dimly outlined, though during the last fifty years the veil has once or twice been lifted for a moment by the discovery of a document or of a record entry thus affording a glimpse that was denied to our fathers.

At the initiative stage of our local history nobody appears to have thought it worth his while to write down an account of what was going on around him in the hope that some day it might prove of interest to a descendant. Here and there a stray paper has been preserved, a business letter, a bill of goods or a memorandum of work done. A few depositions are still on file in the court records used as they were in some suit brought many years after the events which they mention had occurred. But such a document is not explicitly to be relied upon. An old man, who is telling what he thinks that he recalls as happening half a century earlier, may be pardoned for an occasional want of precision.

To Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, minister at Dover from 1767 to 1786, we owe a debt of gratitude for the pains which he hunted up and saved every scrap of ancient document that he could lay hands upon. He began none so soon Nathaniel Adams, the author of the Annals of Portsmouth, relied almost wholly upon Belknap in collecting the events of the opening pages of his admirable volume.

Portsmouth must ever hold Adams in grateful remembrance. For many years he was clerk of the court, and in that capacity became familiar with old records, a familiarity that suggested no doubt his taking the wise step to prepare and publish the Annals in 1825, a brief history of the town arranged under the heading of the respective years.

Mr. Adams was the founder of the Portsmouth Athenaeum, though he modestly withholds his name in his account of its origin, under the year 1817. Upon the walls of the reading room of the Athenaeum his portrait today holds the place of honor. He died in 1829.

A like sentiment of obligation has been richly earned by the late Charles W. Brewster, the author of two volumes of Rambles About Portsmouth, first published in 1859. The fullest reader may not fail to note how large is the proportion of interesting material that would have been lost forever, had it not been for the foresight of this lover of his native town.

A word of appreciative mention is likewise due to the Portsmouth Guide Book, by Miss Sarah H. Foster. The pages of this little book, unpretentious but really valuable, breathe an air of refinement as not the least of its literary charms.

The Reverend Charles Burroughs and the Reverend Andrew P. Peabody have each left behind them contributions to the history of Portsmouth that I need not say are of enduring worth.

In passing I may not inappropriately mention a personal incident touching the title "Annals of Portsmouth." In 1887, while in England I found great pleasure in visiting Portsmouth. There I called upon the local historian, Mr. William H. Saunders. This gentleman greeted me most cordially. He expressed himself as particularly interested to meet a visitor from Portsmouth in New England, of which he knew something by repute. As I was about to come away he presented me with a copy of his own book, Annals of Portsmouth—a work that he had taken great pains to prepare, and had published in 1880. At my suggestion he gave me a second copy, for the library of the Portsmouth Athenaeum. Mr. Saunders was much pleased as well as surprised to learn that the title "Annals of Portsmouth" had already been applied to a work similar in design on this side of the Atlantic.

A third historian who dealt with

this early period of New England, although touching to a slight extent only upon New Hampshire, was William Hubbard, the minister of Ipswich, ordained there in 1658. When he died, in 1704, he left a M.S. history which was published in 1815. Dr. Belknap placed a greater degree of confidence in Hubbard's narrative than local historians of the present day are willing to accord. Hubbard, of course, labored under many and great disadvantages. Documents discovered since he wrote show that not a few of his statements are incorrect. Still, his pages are profitable when read in the light of our later knowledge.

One must be on his guard not to make too much of a single fact, or allow the imagination to weave a large fabric out of two or three facts than they fairly warrant. At the same time we all realize that much of the charm with which we invest the planting and the early struggles of the settlements along our New England coast is due to the circumstance that the annals of their simple life are veiled in hopeless obscurity. Had we an authentic account of all that they were doing, we should, of course, attach a value to it, but after all it would prove but dull reality,—the indescribable pleasure of at last coming upon a fact long sought after would be gone.

The earliest trace that we have of David Thompson is the record of his marriage at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, England, July 13, 1613. His wife was Amias Cole, daughter of a resident of Plymouth. According to the late R. N. Worth, the historian of Plymouth, who discovered this entry, Thompson probably was a stranger at Plymouth, for his name has not been found to occur elsewhere in their records. Morton describes him as "a Scottish gentleman, a scholar and a traveller." From the wording of an early instrument (Aspinwall papers) we infer that he either had been educated as a doctor, or had at least some skill in medicine.

The Plymouth Council created for planting, ruling and governing New England was established in November, 1620. For a while they appear to have employed Thompson as a messenger. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason stand forth as the two commanding spirits of the thirty associates that formed the Council. From a position where he must have made himself useful, it is likely that Thompson secured the confidence of both these great leaders in the settlement of New England. There is a memorandum which shows that a patent was made out to Thompson of land in New England, in November, 1622.

In December of that year Thompson executed an indenture, reciting that six thousand acres of land had been granted to him in New England, together with one island on the coast. The indenture was between himself and three merchants of Plymouth, Abram Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill and Leonard Pomeroy. They agreed to send out three men with Thompson in the Jonathon, to be followed by two later in the Providence and two more the next year, to be sent by the Jonathon. The merchants were to bear their share of the expense, and to have a portion of the land, as well as a part of the expected profits.

More or less speculation has sprung up as to the true character of Thompson's enterprise. In a vague way it has been understood that he came in the interest of Gorges and Mason. There is not time afforded here to pursue the inquiry. It is enough to say that everything points to the fact that the venture had the hearty good will of the Council. While independent, and meant to be confined within a moderate area, it is reasonably well established that Thompson's coming formed part of the larger enterprise of Gorges and Mason and their associates in occupying and developing the entire territory covered by their patents.

A description, (and it is the only one we have), of the building erected by Thompson at Pannaway, for such was the Indian name of the locality, is derived from a sketch written by Samuel Maverick, in 1660. The document "A Brief Description of New England," was drawn up as a report to be laid before the King at London after the restoration. It came to light a little more than twenty years ago. Last summer I consulted the original manuscript in the British Museum. Maverick, who was a few years younger than Thompson, was a gentleman of good family, either from



Donch or Cornwall, a staunch churchman and a royalist. He came into Boston May 1634, where he built and fortified (it is said with Thompson's help) a house at Winoosimmet, now Chelsea. The site which was near the river is now comprised within the limits of the grounds of the United States Naval Hospital.

Maverick tells us that Thompson built a "Struge and Large house and enclosed it in a large and high Pallisado and mounted guns and being stored extraordinarily with shot and Ammunition was a terror to the Indians, who at that time were insulting over the poor weak and unfurnished planters of Plymouth. This house and forte he built on a point of land at the very entrance of the Pascataway River."

Maverick and Thompson were more or less in each other's company. Thompson, it seems, went into the Bay to live about three years after he had planted this settlement at Ordiorne's Point. He selected an island in Boston harbor and built a house there, which island has ever since borne his name.

We have good reason to believe that Maverick, though writing as long after the event, retained a perfectly clear recollection of the original building that Thompson's men erected at Pannaway. Had it been built entirely of stone, it would seem as though Maverick would have mentioned the circumstance, since a building of this material was a very unusual object along the coast. The palisade that he speaks of was no uncommon in those days as a necessary protection against attack from hostile Indians. Maverick's own house was attacked at one time, he tells us, and the Indians were handsomely repulsed.

The story of this settlement at Ordiorne's Point is told in a lively narrative, yet with strict adherence to its torical truth, by the late John Scribner Jenness, a son of Portsmouth, in a volume, privately printed at Portsmouth in 1878, entitled *The First Planting of New Hampshire*. For men had a more extensive or accurate knowledge of the early history of this locality than Mr. Jenness. His little book brings together ever fact that had been disclosed up to that time, bearing upon the object of Thompson's landing and the step taken by him in beginning the settlement. The picture which this pleasing and exact writer outlines is remarkable for its fullness of detail, seeing that the material which he worked was fragmentary and slight.

Had Mr. Jenness lived to see Maverick's narrative, it is possible that he would have hesitated to say positively that the house was built of stone. His authority is Hubbard (not always accurate), and a deposition made by Robert Pike at the age of eighty-eight. Pike says that the house was commonly known as "Captain John Mason's stone house." Perhaps the foundation had been carried up higher than usual while the house itself was built of heavy timber. At all events the question of whether the building was constructed wholly of stone, may be considered as still unsettled.

The Council for New England among theractive agencies for promoting the planting of settlements, printed in 1623 a pamphlet of thirty-five pages on titled "A Briefe Description of The Discoverie and Plantation of New England." It praised the country, its resources and climate. We learn from it that more than thirty vessels in 1623 sailed from the western part of England for this coast for fishing and trade.

A circumstance that connects Thompson with the plans of Mason and Gorges is, that late in the autumn of 1623 Captain Robert Gorges came to Pannaway meeting here Captain Christophe Levett and Captain Francis West. The object of their meeting was to carry out a plan of the Council for setting up a General Government in New England. We are told that Thompson was authorized to receive possession of the Province in the name of Gorges and Mason from Captain Gorges.

Levett has left an account of his experience in 1623, in a little book published in 1828, at London, and "sold by Edward Brewster at the sign of the Bible in St Paul's Church Yard." He arrived at the Isles of Shoals in November and then came over and stayed a month with Thompson. The weather being cold and the snow deep, our visitor did not gain any too favorable an impression of the neighborhood. "In these parts," he says, "I saw much good timber, but the ground it seemed to me not to be good, being very rocky and full of trees and brushwood. There is a great store of towle of diverse sorts whereof I fed very plentifully. About two English miles further to the East I found a great River and a good harbor called Pascataway. But for the ground I can say nothing, but by the relation of the Sagamore or King of the place who told me there was

much good ground up in the river about seven or eight leagues."

Captain Levett was not the first sailor to speak a good word for the River Pascataway. As early as 1614 Captain John Smith had told his countrymen that this river furnished a safe harbor with a rocky shore. Indeed, that any one in any century can see this river and go away and not praise it, is incredible.

Just how long Thompson stayed at Pannaway is not yet within our power to determine. He was certainly there as late as 1626, and perhaps for a short season after that date. An infant son was born to him, who in his manhood is the John Thompson who petitioned the General Court at Boston in regard to Thompson's Island. There is reason to believe that the date of John Thompson's birth was 1626, so he most likely first saw the light of day at Ordiorne's Point. If such be the fact, there may be claimed for him the honor of having been the first white child born within the present limits of New Hampshire.

In 1628 settlements along the coast were levied upon to meet the expense of expelling Morton from Merry Mount in the Bay for sundry offences. The chief of which was furnishing firearms to the Indians. Among the contributors appears the name of Mr. Thompson. That her name is used instead of that of her husband is an indication that by 1628 David Thompson had died. "Not long after her husband's death the widow as we know was married to Samuel Maverick. We find a letter written by Amias Maverick to friends at Plymouth, England in relation to her father; and thus, all doubt is dispelled of the identity of the wife of Samuel Maverick with her who was originally Amias Cole.

It was formerly supposed that Thompson had been sent out by a association called the Laconia Company. So Dr. Belknap wrote, and in his statement he is followed by Mr. Adams, the author of the Annals. A matter of fact the Laconia Company did not come into existence until 1629, six years later.

Let me briefly recite the story, for in error of so long standing should be corrected whenever opportunity offers.

In 1626, England, already at war with Spain, became engaged in a war with France that lasted until 1629. An enterprise was set on foot by the Canada company in which Gorges and Mason were interested to capture Canada. This company of private persons—a procedure that seems strange at this day—fitted out a small expedition. David Kirke, in command of three ships, succeeded in capturing Quebec, whereupon he brought Champlain as a prisoner to England. Upon arrival Kirke learned to his chagrin that peace had already been declared, and that by the terms of the treaty, what they had conquered was to be restored to France.

One result of this expedition was that Kirke and his men had gathered new and valuable information with regard to the fur trade in that region, a trade which held out very alluring prospects of gain. Certain members of the Canada Company, lured by the hope of turning this information to their immediate advantage, resolved to launch out into a bold undertaking to this end. They were convinced, it seems, that a shorter way could be opened for getting to the fur country than by the River of Canada. What is now Lake Champlain, then called the Lake of the Iroquois, they imagined could be reached by a slight portage from the headwaters of the Pascataway.

Accordingly, within a few days after the return of Kirke's expedition these adventurers obtained a grant from the Council of all the lands bordering upon the Lake and the River called the Iroquois, as well as the right to select a thousand acres upon the sea coast, where the same had not already been disposed of to other persons. The patent provided that the grantees could associate others with them, to adventure in "plantations, raquies and discoveries." They who associated themselves in this undertaking adopted the name of the Laconia Company. Gorges and Mason and seven London merchants were thus associated. The scheme on hand was to send over cargoes of goods to the Pascataway, thence to be taken up the river in canoes, and carried to Champlain to convenient places, where they could be disposed of in barter to the Indians, for peltries to be brought back to the mouth of the Pascataway. The Company, however, did not take up, as had been contemplated, the thousand acres on the coast, as a site for their factory.

Like many great speculations, this enterprise absorbed the capital and taxed the energies of its promoters, but came to nothing. Captain Mason said, in 1644, that he had never received a penny for all his outlay in his plantations in the Pascataway. Had he come over in person, the result might have been different. He

was in 1635. Though his investments yielded him no return, Mason gained an honored name. One may visit today the ancient church of Domus Dei, at Portsmouth, England, and behold four standards and a tablet, raised in memory of Captain John Mason "a faithful churchman, devoted patriot and gallant officer, \* \* \* the Founder of New Hampshire," a memorial gratefully put there in 1874 by five men and two women of this Pascataway region, some of them his descendants.

We thus see not only that Thompson in 1625 had not been sent over by the Laconia Company, but that his coming did not widen out to the extent of the grand purposes just outlined. It should be mentioned in passing that while the fur trade of Canada gave impetus to the move men in 1631, it was the intention of Mason, as one of the company, that the building up and developing of a plantation in this neighborhood engaged likewise in the fisheries and other pursuits, should go hand in hand with the carrying on of the great trade that they expected would come here.

The ambitious design of the Laconia Company, as may well be imagined, created a stir and bustle upon our river. In 1630 a bark, belonging to George Griffith, one of the Laconia partners, the Warwick of eighty tons and carrying ten pieces of ordinance, sailed from Plymouth to the mouth of the Pascataway. She brought over Captain Walter Neale, a soldier who was to act as governor and Ambrose Gibbons, the factor of the company.

As soon as the Warwick arrived Neale took up his residence in the house built by Thompson. About this time, through some means not yet clearly to be made out, this house appears to have become the property of Captain John Mason, or of the Laconia Company. Neale's order were to start in September to discover a route to the Iroquois country. But some cause of delay ensued, and he wrote home that it was too late in the season for him to make the attempt. Another ship, the *Pied Cow*, came over that year. Both vessels returned to England and were read to the next season to sail for the plantation.

The Warwick arrived here in September, 1631, bringing passengers, the most distinguished of whom was Captain Thomas Cammock, a nephew of the Earl of Warwick. After a short stay, the bark sailed for Virginia, and went some distance up the river Potomac. She brought back to the Pascataway, arriving in February, 1632. These details are gathered from a journal kept by Henry Fleet, her factor, the MS. of which was discovered a few years ago and printed.

In 1632 another ship, the *John*, was employed in bringing over goods of the years 1631 and 1632, a number of men, suited to the work of beginning a plantation, came over in these vessels; or, some may have taken passage in other vessels of which we have no record. The incoming probably continued for two years longer.

From the Belknap papers we obtain a list of names numbering between fifty and sixty men, of the steward and servants sent by Capt. John Mason into New Hampshire. There were twenty-two women, showing that some of the settlers brought their wives with them; no doubt here were children not enumerated. A large proportion of this company, to judge from their names, came from Devon and Cornwall. There was a sprinkling of foreigners of the laboring class, styled Danes in one account, and spoken of in a later record as Frenchmen. They were eight in number, but we do not know the name of any one of them.

Of those that came over between the years 1631 and 1634, (for such is the period to which this list of names may be applied) there were not a few the descendants of whom, bearing the name, are yet to be found in this neighborhood. We may mention for instance, Vaughan, Fernald, John von, Rand, Sherburne, Canney, Goddard, Seavey, Berry, Brackett, Pickering.

This period marks the beginning of a continuous and growing settlement here upon the Pascataway.

I ought to have said that the Pascataway patent covering both sides of the river was granted by the Council in 3 November, 1631 to Gorges and to Mason. Mention is made in the patent of the "house and chief habitation at Pascataway wherein Captain Walter Neale and the colonie with him now doth or lately did reside, together with the garden and corn grounds occupied and planted by the said colonie and the salt works already begun."

Later, Mason divided the territory with his partner Gorges, the former retaining the New Hampshire side of the river, while Gorges took that part which is now in the state of Maine.

A portion of the force thus sent over by the Laconia Company went up the river about fifteen miles, and

settled at Newichewannock, (Berwick Falls.) Others took up their abode on Great Island (New Castle), which for many years continued to be the most important, as it was the most populous part of the settlement. Here they promptly occupied the northeastern projection of the Island, known to this day as Fort Point, where they planted guns to command the river,—the forerunner of the Castle, of Fort William and Mary and of Fort Constitution, as these works were successively named.

The settlers up the river built a house and surrounded it with palisades, meaning that it should be an important post for the projected fur trade. They set up a saw mill there, which was kept busy getting out lumber for their buildings. They experimented with the planting of vines but it did not prove successful. A little later Mason sent over a stock of neat cattle. They appear to have been kept at Pascataway. The company also furnished shallops, fishing boats and skiffs for the carrying on of a fishery.

Of these newcomers Ronald Fernald was a surgeon; William and Humphrey Chadbourn were masons; builders. One of the Chadbourns (believe it to have been William) built at Straw Berry Banke, probably in 1631, the Great House, at the south west corner of what is now Water and Court streets. A letter of instructions from London, dated 5th of December, 1632, to Gibbons, who had become discouraged with his work at Newichewannock, and who proposed to remove to Saunders Point near Sagamore Creek, opposite Great Island, announces the fact that the company had written to Mr. Wannerton "to take care of our house at Straw Berry Banke." The pleasing name of Straw Berry Banke, as we all know, was derived from the circumstance that the river bank commanding that beautiful view from what is now Church Hill, was in those early days rich in wild straw berries.

It is not unlikely that a palisade originally protected the Great House; although I have never come across any mention of it. We know that, a later period when the Indians had become hostile, a palisade extended across what is now Congress street above the corner of Fleet. Originally the North mill pond and the marsh came along over what is now Harbor and Fleet streets, so as almost to meet the marsh lying upon the North side of the South mill pond. (The late William H. Stee told me many years ago that when he was a boy Captain Joseph Seaward informed him that he (the captain) when a youngster had fished in the north mill pond at what is now Fleet street; or, the corner of Fleet and Congress. Also, that Oliver Ayer years ago, in digging for the aqueduct about opposite to where the brick building stands which was once the vestry of the North Parish, found that there had been a marsh there and near the same point dug out ashes upon a hearth, indicating that the ground was once much lower than it is now.)

Where the southerly part of Market Square, or the Parade, now is there once stood a high ledge or rock. It was cut down in 1789, just previous to the visit of President Washington. A forked pine stood at the corner where the North Church now stands. The elevated position of this ledge formed an admirable site for a fort; and we know that our forefathers constructed a fort of considerable size and strength upon this spot, which remained there for many years. After it became necessary to dig foundations along the line where the Athenaeum now stands, where the fire of 1802 had swept through, there were plainly visible some remains of this fortification.

We find in the town records that in February, 1692, it was voted to agree with Mr. John Denet that he should build a pound of oak timber (its site was adjoining the south side of the "Court of Garde" at the Banke) it was to run forty feet along the Court of Garde and to be twenty feet in width. About six months later the site was changed and the pound built near William Cotton's house.

The "Court of Garde" it should be explained, was a term applied to quarters used for the soldiers' lodging at the fort. This fort was known as the Great Fort. A smaller fortification that was probably built at a later period occupied Grafton's Hill, near the present site of St. John's church.

It is possible to picture this locality at the period of which we are speaking, when new life came to the banks of the swift-flowing Pascataqua in the person of the hardy, resolute Englishman. There was much unevenness of surface, a great growth of wood and a large expanse of water from the inflowing tide of the river, coming in and covering a good deal of territory that has since been reclaimed. At first, and for a long while, there were probably very few houses, and

those of but one story in height, in what is now the heart of the city of Portsmouth. Safety and convenience alike pointed out Great Island as the place for homes. Settled along the line of the river and sea could be seen here and there a modest little dwelling, anchored by a big chimney with a wide mouthed fire place. The chief means of travel, we must remember, was by water, and for a long period the growth of the town was controlled by a desire to get as near to the water front as possible.

Unfortunately, our early records were almost totally destroyed by the action of the Selectmen in 1652, who copied out a few entries from the old book into a new book. What became of the old book nobody can tell though in all probability it was long ago destroyed. We do not know therefore, whether a street or lane was ever laid out to start with.

The sole memorial that remains to us of an ancient date is the grant of the Glebe (May 25, 1640.) No is this an original. It is an entry in the town book made as late as 1664, the Selectmen finding the original on file nearly worn out pieces by passing through so many hands. So, they had it copied into the records. The grant was for fifty acres twelve of which were laid out as the "Minister's Field." The remaining thirty-eight acres were laid out at the head of the creek. The easterly line of the Glebe land gives direction to the upper part of Pleasant street to the north line, in like manner fixing the direction of Congress street.

Here is an appropriate place for a word or two upon the subject of the term "Great House," as found in our early records. Two structures acquired this name, one the original building put up by Thompson, at Strawberry Banke. This subsequently became known as Captain Mason's house. Being larger than any habitation built by a single family, it naturally took the name of Great House, to distinguish it from other and smaller dwellings.

A like reason accounts for the name applied to the building at the Banke. Both these houses were doubtless intended not only to accommodate at the outset a large number of inmates but also to furnish a secure place for the deposit of stores. Not far distant from the Great House in a westerly direction there was a great white rock. It is spoken of, at one place in the record, as standing in the field of John Cutt. There may be perchance some sign of there having once been a cutting of a ledge between State and Court streets, in the neighborhood of the present site of the Methodist church.

The existence of two buildings each called the Great House, has led to a little confusion. For instance, Mr. Adams, under the year 1644, after reciting the fact that Sampson succeeded to Wannerton in the possession of the Great House, says of the House itself, "there were attached to it about a thousand acres of land, consisting of marsh, meadow, planting and pasture grounds and mostly under improvement." Brewster follows this authority, and also tells us that Richard Cutt occupied the Great House, and that about the year 1685 it had fallen down, and the ruins were then visible.

Evidently, the source of information for both these statements is the deposition of George Walton, given at the age of seventy years, and used at the famous case of Allen against Waldron. It is printed in the appendix to the Annals. Examine this deposition closely, and you will see that Walton draws a distinction between the Great House at Pascataway meaning the house that Thompson built, and the Great House at Strawberry Banke. Of the former he says:

"To the great house at Pascataway aforesaid there were adjoining about one thousand acres of improved lands, marsh, meadow and planting grounds which were divided and parcelled out by the servants of Captain Mason and others, the select, or prudent men (of the town of Portsmouth) as they were so-called who still enjoy the same or their heirs and assigns, whereof William Vaughan and his brother in-law have a large share given them by their father-in-law, Richard Cutt and the said Great House, by the means aforesaid, came to decay and fell down the ruins being to be seen out of which several good farms are now made."

What this means, is that at Little Harbor a very large tract of land was appurtenant to the Great House, and that the house itself, having been deserted, had fallen down, and Walton had seen the ruins. Hubbard appears to have learned of this fact, and his language has the same significance. The deponent means also that out of the thousand acres or more several good farms had been made.

On the other hand, the Great House at the Banke had land appurtenant to it, but there is no authority that we know of for saying that the planting

grounds were of the extent of "about a thousand acres." Moreover, it is capable of demonstration that the same had not fallen in ruins in 1665. It is two or three times referred to, in records much later than that date. In August, 1693, Samuel Pechellow conveyed to John Snell a "lot near the house in which John Partridge now dwelleth commonly called the Great House in the town of Portsmouth" (Rockingham Records VI, p. 151.) There is no reason to believe that this structure, built as it undoubtedly was, of heavy timber, was at any time ever deserted, or that it ever fell into ruin.

It may have been burned, or because of its size the owner may have thought fit to take it down rather than repair it. One who cares to search the records might discover the date when it ceased to exist as the Great House.

Walton's deposition, at its close, makes it perfectly clear that a large part of what is now Portsmouth was originally planting grounds and pasture belonging to the Great House on Water street.

Captain Walter Neale, Ambrose Gibbons, Francis Williams, Henry Jocelyn and other leaders, as well as the great body of the followers, were men born and nurtured in the faith of the Church of England, and attached to her form of worship. The company indeed was as yet too small to be able to support a clergyman, and yet provision for spiritual needs had by no means been forgotten. A list of articles on hand at the plantations in 1632, mention is made of communion silver and cloth, and of service books. We may be sure that from the beginning there was a devout observance of Sunday; and that the coming of Christmas and Easter brought joy such as their kindred at home were sharing.

They early got out the frame of a little chapel. It stood upon what is now the site of the Goddard House on the west side of Pleasant, a little below Court street, not far from a great pine, that steeple-like, towered heavenward.

The earliest incumbent of whom we have certain knowledge was Richard Gibson. The people here at the Pascataqua sent to Richmond's Island, in 1639, for him to come and minister to them, at a salary of sixty pounds a year. They were to clear the ground and build a house for him. Mr. Gibson accepted the offer, and wrote that he would be with them at Michelmass; so that the autumn of 1639 was reasonably certain, found him established in his new home.

The ten years from 1631 to 1641 were marked by a change in the character of the settlement, the cause of which it would be most interesting to enquire into, were the means at hand. Some day the diligent search or may be rewarded. He may have good fortune to exhumate a paper or a document, laid away for all these years somewhere in England, in which we are for the most part, left to grope in the dark.

Our earliest town records, as we have already seen were blotted out in 1652. There must have been some kind of record begun by their company almost immediately upon their arrival in 1631. Very likely a town book came into existence, as soon as the people got together and passed their first vote.

The day when this event occurred is purely conjectural; but we know that Mason died in 1635, and that the Plymouth Company surrendered its charter at about that same time. When the news of these changes reached the settlers here, it was natural that they should have looked around at once for a form of Government. Thrown upon their own resources, these sturdy Englishmen joined together for mutual aid and protection. They entered into an agreement or "Combination," as they styled it, setting forth the necessity for organizing and the terms under which they should govern themselves.

This important step was taken at Exeter and Dover, as well as at Strawberry Banke. Of the date of the combination here, it is impossible to say more than that it is likely to have been about the year 1635. The instrument bore the names of the chief settlers, probably including everyone of those who meant to stay here permanently. The original of the Strawberry Banke combination appears to have been in existence as late as 1661 (17 N. H. State Papers, 552.)

A rude contrivance such as this was at best a makeshift. For a while it answered the purpose. As we look back through the vista of years to that day of small beginnings, we may well admire the view that we get of local self-government, begun and carried forward by a handful of people, thus cut off and left to themselves, on the border of a wilderness, at an enormous distance from King and Commons. They were not fated, however, to remain long in this political condition.

There was strong body of freemen not far off, in the Bay, a commonwealth that cared little for the King

and a great deal for his own power. The language of their patent gave to them all the lands within the space of three English miles to the north of the Merrimac, or of any and every part thereof. This limit of three miles corresponded with the extent of the jurisdiction of a State over its sea coast for its protection, upon the theory that a cannon would carry that far.

The grant to Massachusetts clearly meant to apply to the line of the Merrimac running eastward, as that river does for some distance before falling into the sea, and as it was supposed to run throughout its entire course.

But the Bay authorities were astute in looking after their own interests. They ingeniously sought to profit by the direction of the Merrimac at its turn. So, in 1652 (the year that our early town records disappeared,) the Bay voted to adopt the construction that the line of their land ran three miles north of the source of the Merrimac, namely, Lake Winoosimmet.

Mason never visited the settlement here. He was an absentee landlord. Upon his death, and the dissolution of the Plymouth Company, a few of his stewards and followers remained loyal to his estate. Mrs. Mason, his widow and executrix of his will, appointed Francis Norton her attorney. The greater number of the settlers soon appear to have grown unmindful of further obligation.

It must be remembered that the trading scheme had utterly failed; and that the settlers were thrown upon agriculture, or fishing, together with a small quantity of trade with the Indians, as their only means of a livelihood. No income coming to Mrs. Mason she stopped sending over supplies. As a result the people here began to treat the property of the Company as their own. Stores of goods and cattle furnished convenient means of ripping out actual or pretended debts due to the settlers. The process of disintegration went steadily forward.

Traces are found that confirm us in the belief that the stewards from the beginning granted house lots, probably, upon a very moderate rent, and was plentiful, and each man had sufficient quantity for his own immediate use. The great outlying stretches of land remained undisposed of. It was natural that the occupant of tiller of the soil came at length to regard himself as owner of the se, and he could readily assume the same attitude with reference to the outlying lands.

This state of affairs was the beginning of trouble between the occupants of the land and the heirs of Captain Mason—a strife that grew in intensity, and kept this region in more or less of a turmoil for upwards of a century, with the result that throughout the long struggle not a settler or his heir was evicted; and the popular life emerged at last completely triumphant.

Disturbed conditions such as these following close upon the death of Mason must have had the effect of hanging to some extent, at least, the personnel of the settlement. A few went away, while newcomers in large number, chiefly from the Bay colony, supplied their places. So small was the total number of the families that the coming in of a few men strong and aggressive effected a great change, the tendency of which was toward the Puritan way of thinking.

It was not a quiet change, or one that passed unobserved. On the contrary, the antagonism between the Church of England people and the Puritan partisans engendered an intensity of feeling that knew no bound, and left a deep and enduring mark upon our early history. The settlement here, thus weakened by faction, at last sought shelter from the powerful government of the Bay.

By 1642 Strawberry Banke, Kittery, Dover, Exeter had all come under the control of the Bay authorities. How far this action reflected the views of those who lived here we cannot tell; but, a respectable minority, if not at the time actually opposed to the step, continued to view the situation with strong disfavor. The union lasted until 1680, when under a commission from the King and Council, the Province of New Hampshire was instituted, and John Cutt became first president.

It may be well to advise one not familiar with the facts that much that hitherto has been published of the settlement here, and of the character of the early planters, should be taken with a grain of allowance. Until recent times the early history of New England has been written almost exclusively by men who though no doubt meaning to be fair-minded were either Puritan themselves, or strongly imbued with the Puritan prejudice.

No one knew more accurately or minutely the facts of our early history than the late John Eliwyn. The following extract, though caustic is true enough; and I quote it to emphasize the need of the caution just mentioned. "The stream of the early history of New England," says Mr. Eliwyn, in his remarkable sketch entitled *Some Account of John Lang-*



den, "has been so completely by the subsequently predominant Puritan faction, who troubled themselves about nothing that did not go to their own glory, in their phrase, the glory of God, that one half the world think this comes was unjustified until about the time it was honored by their presence. In all likelihood the English came to the Pascataway for fifty years before. Cornish fishermen did not print their voyages then more than Yankee fishermen do now." (XX N. H. State Papers, 350.)

In the light of these remarks it is easy to fancy with what interest one might apply himself to discover the real reason for tampering with our town records in 1652. This date, it will be observed, very nearly coincides with the starting out of the town under its new name.

On the 20th of October, 1651, Ambrose Lane, and four other petitioners, representing the inhabitants of Strawberry Banke besought the court at Boston to lay out their township, and to confirm the same, upon the theory that when the Massachusetts authorities took jurisdiction ten years before, they virtually stretched the line so as to include the Pascataway within the limits of their patent.

The court granted the petitioners all the land between Strawberry Banke and Hampton that had not already been granted to towns or persons.

The next year Captain Brian Fen dleton sent a letter to the court on the subject of the enlargement of Strawberry Banke bounds, but it was not until May, 1655, that these agitators were satisfied by the favorable action of the court. There were two petitions in that month, reciting, among other facts, that there were between seventy and eighty men here able to bear arms, the families numbering between fifty and sixty. The petitioners enclosed a draft of the river showing the boundaries of the neck of land on which they lived. The prayer in the second petition was as follows:

"That the court will grant the neck of land 'beginning in the Great Bay at the place called Coterrells' Delight so running to ye sea according to the former petition presented to the last General Court. And whereas the name of this Plantation being at present Strawberry Bank accidental soe called by reason of the bank where strawberries were found in this place, Now your petitioners 'Humbly desire to have it called Portsmouth, being the name most suitable for this place, it beinge the River Mouth & a good harbour as any in this Lande."

This latter petition was printed (for the first time, I believe) in an appendix accompanying a very interesting address delivered by the Reverend Charles Burroughs, in 1835, in the chapel of the new almshouse at the dedication of the building.

The authorities granted the prayer; and the territory comprising Strawberry Banke, Great Island and Little Harbour took the name of Portsmouth. It meant starting anew. Yet, no mention is made of the event in Adams' Annals of Portsmouth. One might conjecture that the name Portsmouth had been selected because Mason for a while lived at Portsmouth, England, where he was Captain of South Sea Castle. This, however, is a mere coincidence. The men in power here in 1653 had no desire to honor the name of Mason.

People cling to old names. We find the term Strawberry Banke used both colloquially and officially for many years after 1653. As an illustration, I might say that I have in my possession a copy which I made from the original list of the tax rate for 1682 of "the people of Straw Berry Banke." It was so designated at the date in order to distinguish the inhabitants of this part of the town from those living at Great Island, or at Little Harbor.

Let me explain that after the new meeting house was built on the globe land, (1713) and down to 1745 the inhabitants of Portsmouth were divided for purposes of taxation into those living north, and those living south, of Graft's Lane, or what is now Daniel Street.

From the date of the birth of Portsmouth (1653) we have town record and journals of the Assembly and Council. Here was the seat of Government up to the time of the Revolution. We have also the court records, though many valuable probate records were lost by a fire that destroyed the house of Richard Waldron, near the Plains in 1745.

What now remains to be laid before you must be rapidly sketched. Puritan rule, it is not too much to say, when looking back over the process of evolution that has made Portsmouth a town of unusual consequence, was essential to the progress of the little settlement here. I suited the people or it would not have got and kept the foothold that it did. The men who governed have left a deep impress upon the record. They had force, strength of will, shrewdness and no end of courage.

Such personages as Brian Fen dleton, the two Cutts, Elias Stillman, Nathaniel Fryer, Robert Elliot, Richard Martyn, together with several others, that can be named, were men that would have been conspicuous in any community.

Of the minority who remained firm adherents of the Church of England, there were not a few able and accomplished gentlemen, such as Captain Francis Chamberlaine, Henry Sherburne, Richard Sloper, Mark Hunking, men strong in their convictions and true to their family traditions. Whoever would tell the story, not lacking in dramatic interest, will find material enough in the circumstances of the launching of the Presidency of John Cutt, of Cranfield's rigid rule, the imprisonment of Moody, and the trial and conviction for high treason of Edward Gove. The same may be said of the administration of Walter Barefoot, and though of less importance, of the successive provincial Governors.

The earliest entries that we find in the records of the town, and of the first parish, reflect the simplicity of living that characterized that primitive period. Not much ink and paper are wasted in the effort to reduce to writing such statements as were "thought necessary to be preserved. The subjects were not numerous. The town votes to engage carpenters to make two pairs of stocks, and later to build a school-house close by where the stocks stand. Then the Selectmen are "to get an able school master to teach school therein." We learn that the two quarts of rum consumed in raising the school house in 1670, cost the town two shillings six pence. When they came to raise the steeple for the new meeting house in 1731 Peter Greeley furnished the ruin—a somewhat more lavish quantity at an expense to the town of one pound sixteen shillings. There is an item of the town account in 1677 howling that it cost four shillings for gallon of rum "to guner Wils funeral." (There was a William Wiles, and he entry would indicate that he was employed at the fort.)

The division of outlying lands to those already lot holders, and the assignment of their respective rights to the fresh and salt marsh occupies many pages. Then, it becomes a serious matter for the town to get a minister, and there are votes about the meeting-house, and the minister's salary and the like. The meeting house at the South End was built in 1657. Mr. Moody came the following year. About this time there was a "saxton" who rang the bell, was a raven digger and at other times followed the occupation of a glazier. To his name has always seemed a vaguely unusual—Spain Love! Speaking of names I am inclined to think that we find here the original tugwump. His name occurs more than once. He is Edward Toogood.

The sexton is an important personage. When we get into the 18th century we find Thomas Crockett was ringing the bell at nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. Brick houses were scarce indeed in those early days. Mr. Vaughan occupied one at the creek in 1682, where he was carrying on a tan yard.

The meeting house being the only large building accessible for the purpose, was regularly used for town meetings, a practice kept up until the erection of the State House in 1758. A proper regard for the sacred character of the meeting house led to the passing of a vote by the town that if anyone smoked tobacco in the meeting house at any public meeting he should pay a fine of five shillings. Order was strictly required at times of worship. In April 1729 it was voted at a meeting of the first parish, that "every person y<sup>e</sup> suffers his Dog to come to Church on Sabbath Day shall pay to ye Saxton two shillings; or every much offence & if any Person Refuses to pay sd sum; his Dog may be killed."

Diagonally across the street from the Music Hall, where we are now assembled, stood the gaol or prison: built in 1759, of heavy oak timbers and covered with iron bars. It gave the names of Fetter and Prison Lane to the two streets, the southeast corner of which it ornamented. This gaol was destroyed by fire in 1781, together with the dwelling house of Woodbury Langdon on the site of what is now the Rockingham House with other buildings on its estate.

Another agreeable memory connected with this location is the fact that upon this identical site stood the first almshouse of the town built by a vote that was passed in 1711. Dr. Burroughs thinks it was probably the first almshouse in this or any other country. After being occupied for many years it was burned down, and its place taken by the Baptist meeting house, built in 1803. This latter building with varying fortunes survived until the days of my youth when it had acquired fame as the "Temple," a place of amusement. The hall of entertainment consisted of a stage and auditorium in the shape of an amphitheater, the seats

being in tiers. This structure afforded space beneath which was devoted to chapel and to school rooms, with the latter of which are associated the honored names of DeMerritt and Kimball.

Though not of historic importance I would like to testify that a small boy, bearing my name, once got some of his education in one of these rooms at the school of Mistress Sullivan. At least, he had been sent there for that purpose.

What with work-house, meeting-house, school-house, and lecture house, let me say that if any one present this evening feels that he is undergoing punishment, it may prove consoling to learn that he is by no means the first in line.

Instances such as these reveal how much there is of interest hid away in our early town records. It is surprising that so many persons, who have associations with Portsmouth, care little or nothing about looking into the records, or profiting by the treasures to be found here.

I have sometimes wondered whether it might not be well to substitute a study of local history, in place of some other subject, now taught in our public schools. It would mean a little extra effort on the part of the teacher. The pupil would not be long, however, in gaining an interest for the sense of local attachment is strong; and imagination lends itself readily to fill out the picture. Every boy and girl who lives in Portsmouth would do well to learn something about its early settlement, the trials and hardships of that period and the character of the men and women who once lived here. Surely such a study be profitable at all, a ground offers a richer field for study than the banks of the Pascataway.

In 1689, when news reached the people here of the Revolution in England, and the overturning of the government of Andros, at Boston, the delegates to a convention, which upon deliberation recommended the New Hampshire put herself under the government of Massachusetts, until it could be ascertained from England that course to pursue. This was accordingly done. But two years later the province of New Hampshire was re-established as a separate government, and such it has remained ever since.

It is sometimes said, but inaccurately, that New Hampshire was united to Massachusetts until 1741 when Benning Wentworth was appointed Governor of New Hampshire whereas previously the Governor of both Provinces had lived in Massachusetts. This was the year when the boundary line between the two provinces was finally settled.

The history of Portsmouth continues to be almost identical with that of the Province of New Hampshire for a great many years. Dover, Exeter and Hampton were important towns, but Portsmouth was the capital and the port of trade and commerce. It was a busy little seaport the town grew steadily, although the decrease of population was moderate in 1775, the inhabitants numbered 1590 souls.

The houses were mostly of wood and somewhat crowded into what is termed "the compact part of the town." There were hardly any sidewalks previous to 1800. The streets and lanes were narrow, and not at all ways straight. After one or two large fires had swept away all the houses from a certain area, the streets were straightened, or widened, or both. The town had an English look and travellers from England saw not a little that reminded them of home.

The town could boast all the advantages while it felt some of the drawbacks of a seaport. Before the age of railroads we know that the seaports of New England were relatively to the interior of great importance. Nearly all the active men of Portsmouth were engaged in commercial enterprises. Many of these men went to sea themselves, as the beginning of learning how to be successful merchants.

Ships of small tonnage, but well manned, came into Portsmouth from foreign ports, chiefly from the West Indies. Travel and the opportunity to see foreign countries which the young men of that day enjoyed was most beneficial to them. It broadened their views, kindled their sympathies, and made them realize that here were other countries, and other people, than their own. Such experience was not without its effect upon the manners and customs of the people. One may not read the record of what was done here in Portsmouth during the eighteenth century including the patriotic incidents of the Revolution, without perceiving the many sterling qualities of the Portsmouth merchants and the liberality of their sentiments. Towards the close of the eighteenth century President Dwight of Yale, who visited Portsmouth in his journey through New England, says: "The manners of the inhabitants are of the same polished, pleasing character so extensively seen along this

coast." (Travel, Vol. 1, page 44.) Every town in New England stands by its claim to honorable mention; points to its roll of good and useful sons—men of much repute in their day and generation. One may be pardoned, if he smile at the terms used by the orator of an occasion, who boasts that the particular spot where he is speaking has greater claim to honor than almost any other part of the country. The truth is, the same thrift, the same force of character united to a strong feeling of local attachment, is seen in all these New Englanders, so that the merits of no town or village are suffered to go unheralded. All honor to this genuine, wholesome, local pride!

Should any son of Portsmouth find himself in the least degree uncertain as to events, or men who participated in them, that have surely done honor to his birthplace, let me refer him to an eloquent address by the late Dr. Burroughs, prepared for the occasion of the Sons of Portsmouth resident abroad, who returned to their old home just half a century ago, July 4, 1853. It is a long and swelling list that the industry of the good doctor has set out. Yet he admits to his roll not one who did not achieve solid reputation in his day and who is not worthy of being remembered as a man of special note.

In bringing these remarks to a close, I make free use of Dr. Burroughs' collection when I call to your mind a few of the names of those who should be remembered, upon his anniversary, as men associated with the history of Portsmouth.

In the ministry, Joshua Moody, Dr. Stiles, afterward President of Yale; Emerson, Fitch, Dr. Haven, Timothy Alden, Arthur Brown, of Trinity College, Dublin; Dr. Samuel Langdon, afterward president of Harvard College; Dr. Buckminster; Dr. Parker, Ballou Row, Burroughs himself, Davies, now Bishop of Michigan; Drs. Peabody, Lamson and De Normandie.

Of the eminent physicians we have Dr. Jacksons, the Cutters, Brackett Herrepoint and Cheever.

At the bar were Pickering, Sherman, Parker, Livermore, Mason Tutts, Webster, Woodbury and Bartlett.

Of our merchants, besides the Cutts, the Wildbids, and the Wentworths, there may be named Rindge, Atkinson, the Penhallow's, Sherburne, the two Langdons, the Affreys, the Sheafes, Moffatt, Warren, Manning, Gardner, Goddard Haines, the Peirces, Marsh, Rundlett, the Parrotts, the Rices, the Ladds, the Lavens, Shapley, Goodwin, Toppan, the Tredecks, the brothers Jones (Jarry), and, in these last days, a man known all over the country to us remarkable business talent, the late Frank Jones.

It can never be forgotten that at Portsmouth was displayed the first open defiance of the King in the trying hours just preceding the Revolution. I refer to the daring incursion made upon Fort William and Mary, the seizure of powder under the leadership of Pickering and of Sullivan. The name of Governor John Langdon is indissolubly connected with Portsmouth. So is that of Paul Jones who sailed out of this port in the Ranger, built and manned by Portsmouth men. Here too was launched the first war ship ever built on this side of the Atlantic.

Among the many Revolutionary incidents of this town, it may be noted that one winter morning in the dark days of the struggle a ship came to anchor in our harbor, having on board a man whose heart beat warm to the cause of American liberty. He landed at Portsmouth, and went straightway to his task of creating out of our army an efficient soldiery he was Baron Steuben.

The War of 1812 saw many a business along our wharves. When the war for the Union came Portsmouth did her duty. We point to our war Governor, Ichabod Goodwin; to the many officers and soldiers who marched from here, and to the gallant sailors that Portsmouth contributed to our Navy. Fitz John Porter was born here; so was Craven, the Sidney of the Navy, whose last words were imperishable—"After you, Pilot." From here sailed the ship, built here and manned by men of this neighborhood that gained lasting honor the Kearsarge. Farragut died here. Nowhere, in the land do the associations of Memorial Day take on a keener pathos than upon this spot where were found plenty of strong and willing hands in time of peril.

If we have a lasting record of what has been done here, we have no reason to be ashamed of our rank in the field of literature. One of our early poets is the author of the line "Nix sent up 'Utica, etc.'"—Jonathan Mitchell Sewall. Penhallow's Indian Wars, in a standard history. Of sermons and essays few surpass the writings of Buckminster. It was when he was a young lawyer at Portsmouth that Daniel Webster addressed that memorable paper to President Madison, in 1815. Dr. Samuel Haven wrote the finest tribute

ever paid to Washington. When there was some discussion as to the terms with which the President should be addressed, upon the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth, Dr. Haven wrote the following impromptu lines:

"Fame spread her wings, and with her trumpet blew—  
"Great Washington is near" What praise is due?  
What title shall he have? She paused and said: Not one.  
His name alone strikes every title dead."

In later days, not to mention Fields or Celia Thaxter, there are one or two names whose place in American literature is secured. Thomas Bailey Aldrich—who is more gratefully associated with Portsmouth, all over the English speaking world, than he? Of the minor poets, no one can read the verses of Albert Loughton or of Harriet McEwen Kimball and not be pervaded by a sense of the Divine goodness as interpreted in their song—pure, sweet, yet well sustained—of life and its vicissitudes.

We have thus bestowed a glance, and it must needs be a glance only—at the past of this old town. The occasion has not permitted us to linger over any one scene or incident, many and attractive though they be.

It is a solemn undertaking thus to bid earlier generations come in review before us. A few short years and we too shall be numbered with the dead. Since they were honest, God-fearing, liberty-loving men and women, what they did here made for good. It gave character to that chair of influences which we call "the people of Portsmouth." May we of today, and those who are to live here in years to come, go forward in a like spirit of devotion to truth and to duty, so that the future, no less than the past, shall testify of things many and righteous wrought at Strawberry Banke and Portsmouth.

Mr. Bartlett, who was evidently deeply imbued with the spirit of optimism and local patriotism, spoke as follows:

Mr. Bartlett's Address.

I have been asked to speak briefly of the present and future of our city whose quarter-millennium we celebrate tonight. If, as we are told, history is sure to repeat itself, the future has already been disclosed to you in the historical address of the speaker who has preceded me. But just, present and future events, conditions and men, while, in general working along similar lines from generation to generation, still have their own characteristic incidents and characters; and time, in its onward hurry, records its great achievements and men and women, their crowning glories. But whatever panorama the past may present to our reflection, it is already accomplished and secure. It becomes useful to us now only as it affects the present, and imparts to us wisdom and courage. Its scenes have all become sobered by the touch of time; its characters and heroes are dead—save only to memory. Yet they are the better understood and appreciated. The present is so filled with the active emotions, warm blood, and conflicting ambitions of men that it is never fully understood until it, too, has taken its place in the great past. But a proud past, a brilliant history, and a strong line of ancestry, are a priceless heritage. They are the capital of the present and, before you can well estimate the present, you must know the past. Portsmouth has an enviable past. You have learned tonight of her wondrous primal beginnings. You have followed her strange and eventful course through the centuries, and heard of the kind and quality of blood which has flowed in the veins of her sons and daughters since that sturdy "Scotch fisherman" almost three centuries ago pulled his shallop to land and named his little domain "Strawberry Bank." You can not listen to these reminiscences of the early men who frequented these old, familiar streets, and dwellings without feelings of veneration and pride, nor can you feel yourself conscious of such strong and noble ancestry without having keen impulses toward higher endeavor and broader manhood. We are justly proud of our city. Age, cruel as well as venerable, has left its marks on her garments, and marred the beauty and brilliancy of her mansions, but this can only make her dearer to her tender sons and daughters; certain, yet no less sacred to the old.

We are wont to complain chronically of our streets. We stumble over our old flagstone sidewalks even when we are sober. We complain bitterly of the old, high board fences. We find all sorts of fault with the physical condition of our city. And I suppose we are prompted by proper instincts when we do it. And yet there is something tremendously suggestive about it all. I do not suppose our grandfathers, and their grandfathers, would ask us out of veer

ation to retain the old things when the new ones are better. But yet if I am obliged to stumble over any faulty sidewalks, I think I just a little bit prefer the old ones that the grand old men of one and two centuries ago trod upon. If I am obliged to climb up on any highboard fences to get a glimpse within, I think I am a little comforted by recalling that my beloved forefathers did same. If I am obliged to live in a dilapidated house on a narrow street, I think I can get some solace in recalling that I am living where once great men lived and died. There is something homely and grand in these old surroundings. There is something of tradition in them that gives a worthy characteristic to our city. And the problem has already forced itself upon us, how shall we keep out of the fifth, and yet preserve enough of our ancient landmarks to retain this proud characteristic of our city, and preserve to ourselves and posterity the treasured lessons of the past. If the sainted Washington could return to earth again and visit the now great city of New York, and then journey to Portsmouth, as he did of yore, I imagine the present difference between the two cities would startle him, and yet I imagine he would feel much more at home right here in Portsmouth. Unlike poor old Rip Van Winkle, on his return, he would find here and there a familiar house and street, and there and there a familiar sight, but even if that be so, I can already hear some of you saying,—"but we would very soon hear his rebuke,—rebuke for our apparent lack of civic pride. It is not my province to preach to you, nor to indulge in pessimism, but I am sure we would fail to learn the full lesson of this occasion unless we, for a moment, reflected upon the delinquencies of our city. We cannot fail to see some faults even in ourselves. We cannot fail to see that there is an unnecessary and unbecoming antiquity about our streets and sidewalks. We cannot fail to see that the modern dollar from the public treasury buys less than the private dollar. We cannot fail to see in certain quarters a conspicuous lack of paint and water. We fear there is a certain lack of civic responsibility and a certain youthful pride in wrong-doing. We sometimes palliate and excuse ourselves on these things by saying ours are old-fashioned city and these are its tokens. This is as fallacious as it is complimentary to our sires. They were progressive as conditions were then. They were sturdy, strong and loyal. Because they could not pave their streets then, does not prove that they would not do it if they were here now. Because they lived in log cabins then, does not justify us in failing to paint our dwellings now. Let us not misinterpret the lessons of the past. Let us behold the strong and beautiful which comes down to us unimpaired. Let us not conclude because a few light-headed fellows a hundred years ago enjoyed their flip to excess at Foss' tavern and in delirium, inspired by old Kentucky Bourbon, nicknamed the land just beyond the North Mill bridge, where Puritans then lived, Christian Shore, that sacrilege was the rule in the olden times. Let us not think, because many years ago there was said to be "stone-throwing devils in New Castle," that that represented the deal then. "Molly Bridget" may have been mistaken when she thought she saw them. Because the selectmen in days long since past divided the inhabitants into small groups and appointed an honest man to inspect each group with reference to its morals, it does not follow that that was a precedent and justification for the modern way of dividing the voters into "blocks of five" to be inspected as to the kind and price of their political morals. Let us not think, because Mrs. Atkinson remarked within ten days from the time of becoming a sorrowing widow, that that is a precedent and justification for our doing the same or worse. And let us not believe that, because some of our sturdy forefathers in the exposure of sea and storm, and in the moral light of those early days, drank in moderation some of the pure spirits of those times, we are now justified in the light of modern experience in bringing up our children on the poisonous beverages now prevalent, or that there is any merit in debauchery and drunkenness. These exceptional and strange incidents of the past somehow come down to us with satanic persistency. They were not the rule. The past was strong and sincere. The past was honest and hardy. The thousand years that blessed their time are lead and may not be remembered so well as the one eccentric spirit. Nevertheless, theirs was the

"Dauntless heart, the hand, the voice."  
That bade the desert blossoms and rejoice."  
We should not fail to see the truth in it all, nor should we fail to perpetuate

for the future a very possible answer (the physical evidences around us or the honorable past.

Two hundred and fifty years is a long time. Portsmouth as it is today is its product. In spite of what I have said, I believe that Portsmouth is altogether the best city for residences and business in the state of New Hampshire. She has her percentage of comfortable homes and prosperous families. She has as many and as well attended churches as any city of her size in the state. I believe she has even better preachers and teachers than any city of her size in the state. She has business and professional men who are acknowledged leaders in the state, and who are well and favorably known throughout New England. It think it is true that she has a greater percentage of individual wealth than any of her sister cities. She has not, it is true, as many officeholders as Concord or Manchester, or Dover, and not even as many as the suburban town of Exeter, but she has as many men capable of filling any office or position in the gift of the people as any of her sister cities; and, though I have no authority to say it, I am going to venture the assertion that the time is already ripe for another of her stalwart sons to become the chief magistrate of this commonwealth.

Portsmouth is the most hospitable city in New England. This fact is attested every year by the scores of pilgrimages to her borders by commanderies, lodges, and societies and excursions of men and women of every kind and description. Our gates are always wide open, our latch strings out, our guests have the freedom of the city and are always glad and welcome to come again. In this particular it can truly be said, that Portsmouth is famous. General Washington, just one hundred and ten years ago, addressing the people of this city, said, in appreciation of this fact, "I am forcibly impressed with your friendly welcome to the metropolis of New Hampshire." We were the metropolis in population then, but we are still the metropolis in hospitality.

Portsmouth has a climate not excelled for pleasure and healthfulness anywhere in the northern country. This is shown by the flocking of fully ten thousand people to this vicinity every summer, and also by the number of her living sons who were born almost a century ago.

Portsmouth was intended by nature to be the best and largest business city, at least, in northern New England, and what nature intends must and will ultimately be carried out. In the petition to the "General Court at Boston," the granting of which we celebrate today, the last clause of the prayer was, "We humbly desire to have it called Portsmouth, being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth and as good as any in this land." Nature gave us an exceptional harbor. The envy and intrigue of other cities have been more or less successful in concealing and denying this fact, but the truth cannot long be suppressed. Our national government is at least thoroughly aroused to the fact that as a naval port it is unsurpassed, and in the awakening of new ideals in the world, Portsmouth may become the giant of the Atlantic coast.

What the national government has discovered in this particular is, coming to the attention of commercial and business interests. Portsmouth has recently become the centre of a large system of electric roads because coal could be taken at a low cost from the arms of the ocean to generate the power. For the same and other reasons we will soon have the largest single paper-producing establishment in the world. A man of wonderful persistency and sagacity spent a year in studying the paper-producing sections of the western continent and at last decided that right here in Portsmouth was by far the best available centre for such an industry. What he has discovered others will discover. The old ocean, with its white wings, will always carry the commerce of the nations, and great commercial cities will grow and multiply in her ports. Here, then, the commerce and manufacturing of the future must inevitably center. Every economy suggests it. History is its voucher. Portsmouth, backed by a new civic pride, will double in population within five years and, with the velocity that always accompanies success, it will outstrip its sister cities of the state and again become the metropolis of New Hampshire.

NOTICE.

All the hardware stores in town will keep open on Friday evening until ten o'clock and will be closed all of Memorial day.



# THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

Established Sept. 23, 1824.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance. 25 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. It has local news that all other local papers combined. Try it

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903.

The most powerful combination ever formed to combat trade-unionism has just been organized in New York city, under the name of the Building Trades Employers' association. Two weeks ago representatives of 872 employing firms or companies, representing an invested capital of \$700,000,000, had a meeting and adopted preliminary measures toward a combination that would, as the meeting declared, "protect employers in the building trades against the arbitrary and unjust aggressions of the walking delegates and shop stewards; protect men who wish to work, whether union or non-union, in their right to do so; and protect the public against the effects of strikes with which they have nothing to do and which they are powerless to prevent or end." The disastrous and long-continued paralysis in the building trades of the city, caused not by any fault of the employers but by a quarrel between two unions of carpenters, and involving no dispute as to wages, hours or treatment, but solely the question of which of two rival unions shall destroy the other, was cited as proving the necessity of a general organization of the employers if any liberty or rights at all are to be left them; and the shut-down of all the lumber yards in New York, by which what little of building work still in operation was stopped, owing to a strike of the teamster's union against the employment of non-union drivers by any yard was advanced as a further reason. A permanent organization to the number completed this capital representation above \$1,000,000,000.

Idle in New York it is alleged, as the result of strikes and lockouts in the building trades, some 165,000 persons, who are losing wages at the rate of \$1,600,000 a week; the loss to employers and the public cannot be estimated. In Brooklyn and Queens, on the other side of the East river, a similar state of affairs exists, all the lumber yards having absolutely closed against the delivery of building materials of any kind, on account of a boycott ordered by the Building Trades council against one firm; and many more than 100,000 men in the building trades are idle on that side of the river. The spokesmen of the employers' association declare that its object is purely defensive, and that no contest with trade unionism will at any time be sought, but it is easy to see what a mighty power for repression and oppression such an organization would be, should it at any time determine to enter upon a war of aggression against the unions.

### PENCIL POINTS.

The deadly automobile doesn't even spare the man who runs it.

New York is an older city than St. Petersburg, and yet, the latter is an old world capital.

If Devery should be forced out of politics he might turn an honest penny by reciting on the stage one of

those monologues in slang the reporters have written for him.

Gorman and Cleveland are allowing Bryan to do the talking, while they look after the wood sawing machine.

If Bailey should run for president it would be a case of Bill Bailey going home immediately after election day.

Rossia is in such a hurry to get out of Manchuria that it is a pity that she has been so much delayed in doing it.

It is queer that most of the antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt in his own party is discovered by the democratic papers.

It looks as if the Americans had again been discourteous enough to build a better boat than the British challenger.

Fame is relative. For instance, President Baer is famous, but most of us would prefer obscurity to such fame as he enjoys.

New York isn't the only town that has a two hundredth anniversary this year. Portsmouth holds a pat hand in the anniversary game.

It isn't so much the amount of advertising in the magazines as the quality of the reading matter some of them contain that arouses our ire.

Emperor William's "yellow peril" doesn't seem to threaten the white man very seriously, but there is certainly a "white peril" for the yellow man.

Mr. Roosevelt says that those who do not favor his administration will oppose him, but no great number of persons appear to be numbered with the opposition.

The opium smokers of Fukien province, China, are to be tagged. A victim of the opium habit can usually be recognized without the aid of badges or signs.

The New England climate may leave much to be desired, but the New Englander doesn't live in fear of being summarily moved into the next country by a tornado.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

#### A Comment On Profanity.

To the Editor of The Herald:—When I see dogs and horses muzzled, and when I hear men use language that no animal would use, could I talk, I often think what a blessing it would be if some men could be muzzled or gagged—better gagged, I think. If such a proposition were made publicly, it would be met with shouts of derision, I know; but would it be so bad, after all? The howl would come entirely from those who would be in danger of being muzzled if such an ordinance went into effect. Some parents if they hear their children swear or tell a lie wash out the youngsters' mouths with soap and water. I should like the position of manager in a washhouse to which men heard using vile language in public would be sent to have their mouths washed out with assafoetida. F. E. H.

Insurance Commissioner Linehan has issued a pamphlet edition of the insurance laws and a list of the companies and agents authorized to do business in this state.

### GRIP CONVALESCENCE

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion after the grip. When the fever is gone the body is left weak and exhausted; the nervous system is completely run down and vitality is low.

Two things to do: give strength to the whole body and new force to the nerves. Scott's Emulsion will do it; contains just what the worn-out system needs.

Rich blood, healthy flesh, resistive force, more and better nourishment are what Scott's Emulsion supplies to the convalescent.

Scott's Emulsion is the original and has been the standard emulsion of cod liver oil for nearly thirty years. Why buy the new, untried, cheap emulsions or so called wines, cordials and extracts of cod liver oil, when you can buy what is sure to help you?

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BROWN, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

### WOMAN ON THE STREET CAR.

Different Ways She Has of Letting It Be Known That She Would Alight.

Women in public places have typically different ways of getting their wants answered. For instance, in the comparatively simple feat of getting a car to stop a half dozen women passengers will adopt as many different ways of attracting the conductor's notice.

The free-and-easy, mannish type of woman whistles if necessary to make the conductor look around and otherwise shows that she is seviceable and independent in disposition and not averse to being looked at.

The demure, unobtrusive woman of a patiently considerate turn will ride two blocks past her corner may be before she musters courage to let the conductor know that she wants to get off. She waits in the hope that he will look in her direction, and only when things get desperate does she jump up and motion to him or otherwise call attention to herself.

The quietly confident, self-possessed woman, on the other hand, when the conductor is particularly occupied or nonattentive, simply rings the bell and steps off. She believes her own convenience of more consequence than the stares of strangers.

The girl or woman of the dependent, trustful temperament appeals to the man sitting nearest her to stop the car, or she will motion to some passenger near whom the conductor is standing to make known her need.

The nervous, restless woman begins to fidget and look anxious long before the time comes for her to get off, if the conductor appears engrossed with business or conversation. And when her destination draws near she will half rise from her seat and flourish bag or parasol or handkerchief, in many attempts to catch his eye before that object is attained.

Sometimes it seems almost as if the conductor sees this sort of woman all the while, but purposely abstains from looking in her direction just to plague her.

### FOUND MENTALLY QUALIFIED.

C. P. Chandler Ordered to West Point For Physical Examination.

Clark Porter Chandler of New Hampshire has been found mentally qualified and ordered for physical examination at West Point, June 12.

Clark Porter Chandler was born at Winona, Minn., March 30, 1886, the eldest son of William D. Chandler and Lillian M. (Porter) Chandler, and the eldest grandson of former Senator William E. Chandler.

He came to Concord with his parents in March, 1892, and has received his education in the public schools of that city, being a member of the class of 1904 in the Concord High school.

He is now attending at Highland Falls, N. Y., one mile below West Point, the preparatory school for the United States military academy, under the principalship of Lieut. Charles Braden.

Young Mr Chandler is unusually well fitted in many ways to become a valuable officer in Uncle Sam's service.

He is a natural horseman, and his ability as an equestrian was noticed and commented upon by President Roosevelt during the latter's visit to Concord last summer.

He is an athlete of interscholastic reputation, winning medals in the walk last spring, at the meet of both the state and Dartmouth associations.

He is very popular among his schoolmates and other young people of Concord, and they and their parents will wish him the greatest success in the military career which opens before him so favorably.

His nomination as a candidate for admission to the Military academy was made by Congressman Frank D. Currier.

### OUR EXCHANGES' COMMENT.

#### Glad to See Us Growing.

Years ago in the early history of New Hampshire Portsmouth was an important seaport and the leading city in the state. Other communities inland grew with industrial enterprises, and Portsmouth after a time seemed to lose much of her shipping and to be in rather a decadent condition. The tide has turned the other way, however, and Portsmouth is again unquestionably on the boom in a business way. In various ways she has developed. She has secured the mammoth plant of the White Mountain Paper company, and now a refrigerator manufacturing concern, which owns 47,000 acres of southern oak timber, is looking favorably at Portsmouth as a location for a new industry. Well, we are all glad to see "Old Strawberry Bank" prosperous and growing. What benefits her

benefits this section of New Hampshire, and in fact, the whole state, indirectly.—Somersworth Free Press.

### Peculiar State of Affairs.

There is a peculiar state of affairs over in Portsmouth. There is some question about the authority of the license commissioners of the state to insist on certain locations for the saloons of that city, but it is determined that this right exists, and so we have the peculiar spectacle of saloons which have been doing business illegally under a prohibition law on a business street sent to some other less prominent location under a license law. It that is not a funny vagary of law enforcement then we never saw one.—Newburyport News.

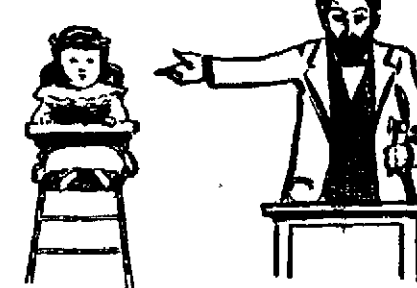
### ALL DAY LONG.

Noyce-Harvey Suit Demands Attention Of The Superior Court.

The attention of the superior court was taken up wholly on Thursday with the Noyce-Harvey suit. The defense finished its case at noon. It took all the afternoon for the final arguments to be made by J. S. H. Frink for the defendant and John T. Bartlett for the plaintiff. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock.

The school year will close in less than a month.

## BABY SALE.



There are a great many hungry hearted women who would attend a baby sale if babies were ever offered for sale, because there are a great many wives who love children and have been told by physicians that they can never hope to nurse a child of their own.

Some of these women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of womanly ills have been made happy mothers as a result of the cure of womanly disease and the building up of the general health.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I wrote you some time ago to get information about my case," says Mrs. Mary Lee Flannery, of Dryden, Va. "I was troubled with female weakness and pains. Received answer from you, advising me to take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and found it did me good. I had been married four years and had no children; now I can say that our house is blessed with a little baby boy, born July 10th, by the help of God and your medicine. I praise your medicine highly."

"You can publish this letter if you wish."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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LICENSED EMBALMER  
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Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

**PICTURESQUE TROLLEY TRIP.**

The Portsmouth & Exeter St. Ry. Co. offer a most delightful trolley ride through the most picturesque portion of New Hampshire between Portsmouth and Exeter.

Time of Trip, One Hour; Fare, 20c. Cars leave hourly.

## WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST, FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK  
40 CENTS.

TO LET—Rooms of nine rooms on Hookland St. Apply to W. C. Fraser, 20 Market Square. my22, cash 1

TO LET—House No. 46 Pleasant St. Apply to W. C. Fraser, 20 Market Square. my22, cash 1

TO LET—A furnished room in central part of city; all modern improvements. Apply at Canby's Music Store, 67 Congress St. ap 20, cash 1

### OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

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Enterprising, but not sensational.

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**Lower Toll Rates.**

**LOCAL TOLL RATES**

For Stations in the immediate vicinity of the Central Office have been reduced from

**10 cents to 5 cents**

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company



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**DR. G. S. LOCKE, JR.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Mechanics' Block.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and after 8 p. m.

TELEPHONE, No. 474.

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23 PLEASANT STREET.

Office Hours—Until 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

**A. J. LANCE, M. D.,**

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—8 1/2 a. m., 2 1/2 and 7-8:30 p. m.

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— DENTAL ROOMS —

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**H. A. BOND,**  
Chiropodist & Pedicure.

Room 4, Franklin Building.

CORNG AND BUNIONS 25 CENTS.

INGROWING AND CLUB NAILS

50 CENTS TO \$1.00

**KENISON SYSTEM.**

**B. FRANK WEBSTER**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

7 MARKET SQUARE.

**F. A. ROBBINS,**

**UPHOLSTERER**

38 MARKET ST.

**FOR SPRING PAINTING**

— CALL ON —

**Francis H. & Geo. L. Hersey,**

Painters and Paper Hangers.

50 1-2 Hanover St., P. O. Box 491.

Examples of Wall Papers always on hand.

**F. S. TOWLE M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

8 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

**GEORGE E. COX,**

Brick Mason & Plasterer.

Whitening and Plain Tinting Done in a First-Class Manner.

Orders left at Rear of 24 Seawall Ave. or W. F. & C. E. Woods' Store, 18 Congress St. will be promptly attended to.

**W. GAY SMART,**

BRICKLAYER, STONE MASON

AND PLASTERER.

**SEWER AND DRAIN BUILDER**

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT

29 1-2 Vaughan Street, Portsmouth

PROMPTLY ATTENDED

**THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.**

We design and execute descriptions of monumental work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality. We solicit an interview on the subject.

**Thomas G. Lester**

Shop and Yard

No. 2 Water Street.

**FIRE PLACES OF RICH, RED FACE BRICKS**

Cannot be surpassed for beauty and comfort in the home. They are also inexpensive. We make a specialty of furnishing this class of bricks in all shades of red in lots from 50 bricks upwards. Bricks are carefully selected and packed in straw and small lots are shipped in barrels. We also manufacture

**MILLIONS OF FACE BRICKS, CHIMNEY, SEWER AND COMMON BRICKS.**

The public is cordially invited to visit the most modern brick-making plant in the world and see bricks made and handled by electrical machinery.

**FISKE BRICK CO., DOVER POINT, N. H.**

## LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., James McCarthy;  
Rec. Sec., Timothy Connors;  
Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Prohle;  
Sec., E. W. Clark.  
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 403.

Pres., William B. Randall;  
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hunt;  
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;  
Sergeat Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Pelree hall, second Saturday of each month.

### PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;  
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.  
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;  
Sec., John Molloy.  
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

### MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 306.

Pres., John Harrington;  
Sec., William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

### HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;  
Sec., Brainerd Harvey.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

### GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;  
Sec., Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;  
Sec., James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BARBERS.

Pres., M. C. Bold;  
Sec., Frank Ham.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, last Tuesday of each month.

### GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Sec., James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

### CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;  
Rec. Sec., John Parms.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

### LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Coughlin;  
Sec., Michael Leyden.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelree hall, High street.

### BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;  
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec., John Connell.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

### BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec., James E. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.**

Pres., James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;  
Treas., Edward Amazeen.  
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION



## ALASKA REFRIGERATORS.

Read About Them.  
ALASKA CIRCULATION.

The ice rests on a corrugated galvanized iron rack, which is so constructed as to leave an air passage under the iron. The warm air in the provision chamber rises through the flues at each end of the ice chamber, comes in contact with the ice at the central opening in the lid flue, becomes colder and drops under the ice rack, where all moisture is condensed, and falls through the central opening under the ice into the provision chamber, cold and dry. No other system keeps the air so long in contact with the ice as the ALASKA does, consequently the Alaska does its work more thoroughly than any other refrigerator.

SEE THEM AT

**W. E. PAUL'S,**  
39 to 45 Market Street

## Reupholstering Furniture

AND MAKING OVER OF

## HAIR MATTRESSES

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**H. K. SHELDON,**  
15 FLEET ST.

## INSURE

## YOUR PROPERTY

WITH

**JOHN SISE & CO.,**

3 MARKET SQUARE,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO PLAY

## Billiards OR Pool

IS AT

**MOWE'S POOL PARLOR,**

FRANKLIN BLOCK,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

## Roses & Pinks

AND ALL KINDS OF

**Bulbs & Flowers**

AT

**R. CAPSTICK'S, - FLORIST**

Rogers St., Portsmouth, N. H.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

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**Bliss Business College.**

Also TYPEWRITERS of all kinds bought, sold, rented and exchanged.

**W. J. LEWIS, - MANAGER.**

**C. Dwight Hanscom**

Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,

Office No. 9 Congress St.

FIRST FLOOR UP.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Rented. Also Sales of Real Estate Property in All Vicinity will be promptly, faithfully and honestly attended to, and prompt cash returns made.

**C. DWIGHT HANSCOM**

## OVER THE RIVER.

## What Is Going On In Town Of Kittery.

## CHAPTER OF EVENTS IN OUR LIVELY SISTER TOWN.

Things Of Interest To People On Both Sides Of The Piscataqua.

BUDGET OF NEWS INTENDED FOR READERS THERE OR HERE.

Kittery, Me., May 29.

The vestry of the Second Christian church was very tastefully decorated last evening in consideration of the reception given to the new pastor, Rev. Joseph Laird. Everybody was very social and gave the pastor and his wife a most hearty welcome. The young people of the society had prepared a short but interesting program, consisting of recitations and music, followed by a collation, which all enjoyed. The following was the program:

Mandolin club.  
Reading, Mrs. Foss  
Reading, Mrs. Sargent  
Cornet solo, Henry Peirce  
Reading, Miss Paul  
Vocal solo, Miss Pettigrew  
Vocal solo, Miss Bickford  
Reading, Miss Wentworth  
Piano duet,  
Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Dennett  
Reading, Miss Goodwin  
Mandolin club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Laird were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Manent.

William P. Huelin of the Kittery Grocery company was in Boston yesterday.

Fred Stacy has the frame work of his new house up and it is being rapidly boarded up. The location is good, commanding a fine view down the harbor.

E. M. Clay has rented the house known as the "Half-way House," by stage from Portland to Boston, and has moved his family there.

The regular weekly services will be held in both churches this evening.

Manager W. G. Meloon of the P. K. & Y. street railway is contemplating a trip to the Rangeley Lakes, for a much needed rest and change. His brother from New Castle, N. H., will accompany him.

Horace Mitchell made a business trip to Boston yesterday.

The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps have been very busy for the past three days making wreaths and bouquets to be used for decorating on Memorial day. The girls and boys have done their part by gathering evergreen.

Charles E. Hatch has moved his family from Kittery Depot to Portsmouth, to be near his place of business.

Ralph Bunker is passing a few days with his parents here.

Mrs. Robert Newson, Whipple Road, went to Boston yesterday, to visit relatives. This is the first time in twenty years that Mrs. Newson has been to the Hub.

Mrs. Ward Carter and daughter, who have been passing several months here, returned to their home in Southwest Harbor, Me., last Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. Briard went to Worcester, Mass., today for a visit.

The many friends of Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Augustus Stevenson, will be pleased to hear that she is much improved from her recent severe illness and was able to drive out on Thursday.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, May 29.

George Carkins sailed from New York last Tuesday for Paris, where he will make an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lefavour of Winchester, Mass., will pass Memorial day with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Hoyt.

Miss Justina Bennett of Portsmouth is visiting friends in town.

Amos Moody has lately purchased a very handsome piano.

F. D. Avery of the Wood Piano company, of Boston, has been in town on a business trip.

A very interesting meeting of the Christian Endeavor society was held on Thursday evening. The subject was "Prayer," and it was well handled by the leader, Mrs. Staples. J. J. Greenough has built a new

fence at his farm on the Greenland Road.

Only four members were present at the meeting of the Reapers' Circle on Wednesday afternoon, so no business was transacted. The next meeting will be held in the hall on June 10, when the annual election of officers will be held. A lunch will be served, and all members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Fannie P. Cowles of Boston is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoyt.

F. W. deRochemont has been enjoying a visit at Dover Point.

Charles Stewart is having an addition built to his dwelling house.

The children are busy getting ready for a concert to be held in the church on Children's Sunday. The program is being arranged by Mrs. Dudley.

D. W. Badger is having his barn enlarged and making other improvements. The work is being done by Mr. Moody and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pace and son of Portsmouth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Pace on Sunday.

Mrs. Olive Bean is having her house on the Greenland road remodeled, under the direction of Frank Carkins of Portsmouth.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Two more blacksmiths and six granite cutters have been added to the force on the stone dock.

P. J. O'Brien, granite cutter at the stone shed, is enjoying a short vacation at Centre Ossipee, N. H.

The large propeller shaft for the new steel cutter is being made at the steam engineering blacksmith shop.

I. B. Davis was appointed master shipfitter today, at a salary of six dollars a day.

Mr. Davis, since William Brown was ordered to the Brooklyn yard, has been in charge of the outside shipfitters as quartermaster and his appointment was the result of a recent examination.

The resignation of Harry T. Holmes as inspector in yards and docks has been accepted.

Carpenter Wilbur Stevenson, U. S. N., who is on the flagship Chicago, on the European station, has been promoted to chief carpenter.

In a letter to his father, Boss Shipwright Augustus Stevenson, he states that they are having a fine cruise and were at that time at Nice. He is enjoying the best of health.

A spur track is being built on the storehouse wharf, to facilitate the handling of coal.

Albert H. Entwistle of steam engineering is on a few days' leave of absence.

The big hole in Henderson's Point is being cleared out for the regular monthly estimate by the department of yards and docks.

No more blasting will be done this week and all of the loose stuff will be lifted out. It will then give an idea of the size of the hole made by the contractors.

The job is little short of half done, but it is the best contract job ever done at this station.

The Boston navy yard is farther behind time on the erection of its buildings than this station.

No work will be done on the yard tomorrow, Memorial Day.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. WINDLOW'S "SOUTHERN SYRUP" has been used for children's medicine. It soothes the child, cures the cough, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A PROFITABLE AFFAIR.

The P. H. S. nine realized a good sum from the reception and musicale given in High school hall last evening. The program, as printed in The Herald of yesterday, was carried out commendably.

## CITY MARKET.

Lowest Prices On

Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal. Poultry always on hand. Full stock of Fresh and Salt Fish. Vegetables of all kinds. Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Greens, Bunch Beets, Cucumbers. Squire's Pure Leaf Lard, Ham and Bacon.

FREE AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

TELEPHONE, 246-4.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

**F. F. KELLUM,**

## BEAUTIFUL MUSIC

## Heard At Choir Festival Held At Manchester.

## CHRIST CHURCH SINGERS OF THIS CITY TOOK PART.

The fifth annual festival of the Choir guild of the New Hampshire diocese, Protestant Episcopal church, was held at Grace church in Manchester on Thursday evening.

The church was crowded to its very doors, its seating capacity taxed, with all the standing room occupied and the people of the parish with hundreds of visitors heard one of the grandest and most impressive choral services ever sung in the state.

There being no cathedral choir school, this Choir guild of the diocese was organized for the benefit to be obtained by coming together at stated intervals for musical instruction.

The annual festival service, which is held at the various parish churches whose choirs are in the guild, is always the great occasion in the guild's year. Thursday evening was the first time that the annual meeting has taken place in Manchester.

The service was the office of evening prayer, fully choral, with a number of introit, hymns and a Te Deum added, besides a procession before and after the service.

The service and the special program was magnificently rendered. The combined choirs numbered fully two hundred, and the members under the direction of Professor Henri G. Elaisdel, choir master at St. Paul's church of Concord, sung in perfect harmony and unity.

The ensemble work was particularly grand. The chancel had been temporarily enlarged to permit the introduction of additional temporary choir stalls for the accommodation of the choristers.

The service was intoned throughout by the precentor of the guild, Rev. C. LeV. Brine, Portsmouth, assisted by Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman of Charlestown, and Rev. Lorin Webster of Plymouth, as lectors.

Harry C. Whittemore, choirmaster and organist at Grace church in Manchester, presided at the organ. Edward Tibbets of the Grace church choir was the boy soloist. The service lasted nearly two hours.

The choirs participating in this festival service included the following: St. Paul's, Concord, Henri G. Elaisdel, choirmaster; St. Mary's, Penacook, Mrs. Brown, choirmaster; Good Shepherd, Nashua, J. D. Jones, choirmaster; Grace, Manchester, Harry C. Whittemore, choirmaster; Holy Cross, Holderness, Rev. L. Webster, choirmaster; Christ, Portsmouth, William H. Smith, choirmaster, and the Church of Our Savior, Milford.

The most impressive features of the evening were the processions preceding and following the service. It was necessary, in order to get all the choristers and clergy into the church properly, to have the procession proceed from the parish house out around the church, on the sidewalk, and in from the Lowell street entrance. The retrocession was made by the same route. The order was as follows:

Crucifer.

Acolyte bearing a banner.

The lectors, Dr. Lucius Waterman and Rev. Lorin Webster.

The precentor, Rev. C. LeV. Brine.

The warden, Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts. The seven choirs, each preceded by a crucifer and an acolyte carrying a banner.

The visiting clergymen—Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts, vice rector St. Paul's, Concord; Rev. C. LeV. Brine, rector Christ church, Portsmouth; Dr. Lucius Waterman, Charlestown; Rev. Lorin Webster, rector Holy

Cross church, Holderness; Rev. J. G. MacMurphy; Rev. W. P. Niles, rector Church of Good Shepherd, Nashua; Rev. W. E. Patterson, rector Church of Our Savior, Milford; Rev. Wright Salts of St. Mary's church, Penacook; Rev. C. R. Bailey, rector St. Andrew's church, West Manchester.

SCHEME OF DEFENSE.

First Step Taken in the Establishment of an Elaborate System.

Division of the east line of the United States into thirteen naval defense districts has been ordered by Acting Secretary Dillingham on the recommendation of Admiral Dewey, president of the general board.

The line extends the entire length of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific and Great Lakes coasts and is the first step in an elaborate scheme of defense for the United States in time of war which the general board has been at work on for some time. To the command of each district will be assigned a naval officer of high rank with the title of commandant.

In the official order designating the districts provision is made that in time of war the lighthouse inspector in each district shall become second in command.

In several of the districts will be established bases and torpedo boats will be regarded as part of the mobile defense of each district.

Means for exchanging information between shore stations and ships at sea will be provided, this establishment to be known as the naval patrol.

NOTABLE NUPTIALS.

Kautz—Hovey Wedding To Be Held On Saturday, June 6.

The nuptials of Miss Louise Polson Hovey, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Emerson Hovey of this city, and Lieut. Austin Kautz, U. S. N., are to occur at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6, at St. John's Episcopal church. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Niles of the New Hampshire diocese. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Edith Bradford, Miss Etheldreda D. Hovey, sister of the bride, Miss Mary S. Heffenger, Miss Helen Lighton, all of Portsmouth, Miss Lillian Holly of Torrington, Conn., and Miss Neva Kautz, sister of the groom.

Mrs. William Marston Seabury of White Plains, N. Y., the bride's sister, will act as matron of honor.

ON THE DIAMOND.

"Dike" Varney will pitch for Dover against Somersworth, at Central Park on Memorial day, and Carman of this city will handle his curves.

George Magoon, second baseman of the Cincinnati's, has just invested three thousand dollars in a new home at East Rochester.

Bert Wooley of Dover is catching for the Holyoke baseball team and is doing excellent work.

It is expected that the attendance, providing the weather is fair, will be greater at the Memorial day games this year than it has ever been on any similar occasion in the New England league.

The three New Hampshire clubs now lead the New England league in the order of their location along the Merrimack—Concord, Manchester and Nashua.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is determined baseball shall be played in public parks on Sunday by amateur clubs. He said in a public address the other day that he believed the laws should not be enforced which interfered with the individual liberty of the people, so long as the enjoyment of that liberty did not interfere with anybody else.

"Dutch" Klobedanz has jumped the Lawrence team and gone to St. John's, N. B.

Brown has certainly put it all over Dartmouth in baseball this season.

In two weeks, John Smith's Manchesters have taken a stride upward from seventh place to second, winning nine straight games.

"Count" Doe of Brockton announces that he has secured not only Varney of the old Dartmouths, but the brilliant Rollins, who played more recently with Dartmouth.

RUSH OF AGENTS.

There has been a rush of cash register agents to this city with the granting of the licenses to the saloons, and they have done a good business.

## A BELIEVER IN

Sunlight writes that she would not give a half cake of it for ten of any other. Write her if you wish—Mrs. Sarah M. Richardson, 372 Salem St., Medford, Mass., and there are thousands of others who say the same of

## Sunlight

Economical — Purity — Only Five Cents.



Four men out of five can be fitted here in 5 minutes—for the fifth man, it may be necessary to make slight alterations. Now, our Ready-made Clothing will retain its shape better than most of the made-to-order.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

## AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

85 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

Best Vermont Creamery	Best New Laid Eggs
27c Lb	21c Dozen
Good Sweet Butter	Good Eggs
23c Lb	18c Dozen

## TEAS AND COFFEES.

Finest Garden Flower Formosa	Ames' Special Mocha and Java
45c Lb	29c Lb
Good Formosa	A Fine Coffee
25c Lb	20c Lb

## SCREEN DOORS

## WINDOW SCREENS AND WIRE NETTING.

## A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

**HAMMOCKS** from 75c to \$6.50.  
**LAWN MOWERS** from \$1.75 up.  
**SCREEN DOORS** from 75c up.  
**Rider & Cotton**  
65 Market St.



**DARKEST DAYS**  
Are Days of Suffering—They Are Be-  
coming Brighter For Some Ports-  
mouth People.

Many "dark days" from kidney ills,  
Backache, headache, nervous, tired  
Urinary troubles, makes you  
gloomy.

Doan's Kidney Pills bring relief.  
Bring cure to every kidney suffer-  
er.

They are endorsed by Portsmouth  
Mr. John Fagan, of No. 7 Rock  
street, says: "I never had any  
trouble with my kidneys until just  
before I obtained a box of Doan's Kid-  
ney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy on  
Congress street. I was taken all at  
once with a severe pain in the loins  
and it kept up a constant aching.  
Often it was so sore that it took my  
breath away to straighten up after  
bending forward and my head reeled  
or I was seized with dizziness that al-  
most obscured my vision. I brought  
the trouble on me by lifting heavily  
and I did not expect to ever get rid  
of it. When I had read about Doan's  
Kidney Pills I thought I would try  
them. Before I had taken the whole  
box I began to feel better. Soon the  
pain left me for good and I have not  
had the slightest indication of a re-  
turn."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.  
Y., sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name—Doan's—and  
take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The  
prices are low—so is the quality of the  
goods. We say low prices and we  
back up the statement with a good  
strong reason. We can make the law  
clothing—make it as well as it can be  
made—at low prices, because our ex-  
penses are light and we have many  
patrons. There is no use throwing  
money away. There is no use paying  
any more for perfection than you  
are to. We will be glad to see you at  
any time.

**HAUGH,**  
**LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR**  
**20 High Street.**

**STANDARD BRAND.**  
**Newark cement**  
400 Barrels of the above Cement for  
Landed

**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**  
Has been on the market for the past fifty  
years. It has been used on the  
Principal Government and Old  
Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Ex-  
posed Architects and the numerous govern-  
ment buildings. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN H. DOUGHERTY**

**7-20-4**  
**10c CIGAR**

**LITTLE GOLD DUST**  
Havana filled 5c. cigars are now  
having the largest sales in their his-  
tory. Quality counts. For sale by all  
great class dealers.

**R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,**  
**Manchester, N. H.**

**COAL AND WOOD**  
**C. E. WALKER & CO.,**  
**Commission Merchant**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Coal and Wood**  
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

## RELIANCE AGAIN.

**Has An Easy Time With**  
**Columbia.**

**ACCIDENT FORCES THE CON-**  
**STITUTION TO RETIRE.**

**Superiority Of The New Boat Once**  
**More Demonstrated.**

**CONSTITUTION WAS A QUARTER OF A MILE**  
**BEHIND WHEN DISABLED.**

Matincock Point, N. Y., May 28.—  
The yacht race today developed into  
a match between the Reliance and  
the Columbia. A strong puff of wind  
struck the Constitution two miles  
from the first mark, carrying away  
eight feet of the sloop's topmast. This  
necessitated her retirement from the  
race and she made for the nearest  
harbor. The Reliance had a lead of a  
quarter of a mile when the Constitu-  
tion gave up.

**CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.**

**Commissions In Philippine Constabulary For Them.**

Washington, May 28.—The war de-  
partment is giving serious considera-  
tion to a proposition that has come  
through Col. Edwards, chief of the  
bureau of insular affairs, from Gen.  
Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philip-  
pine constabulary, looking to the im-  
provement of that service. Gen. Allen  
believes that a fine career is open in  
the constabulary for graduates of the  
military school who have any spe-  
cial aptitude for military work. He be-  
lieves that fifteen or twenty such  
young men annually could be placed  
in the constabulary as officers to the  
advantage of the service and of those  
selected. While at first the men ap-  
pointed would not be as valuable as  
the highest grade of noncommissioned  
officers who already have seen ac-  
tive in the Philippines, Gen. Allen  
feels that in the long run they would  
be superior to the class of men who  
are now entering the service. The  
pay and emoluments are to be in-  
creased. At present the pay runs from  
\$800 to \$900 for a third lieutenant to  
\$1,200 to \$1,600 for a captain, be-  
sides which the allowances are ample  
for house rent and there are no hos-  
pital expenses.

Owing to the number of stations  
the percentage of officers in the con-  
stabulary is large. Their duties are  
much more responsible and varied  
than those of corresponding grades  
in the regular service. It is probable  
that Gen. Allen's suggestion will be  
accepted as a means of elevating the  
personnel of the constabulary.

**BAIL FOR KEITH.**

**State College Purchasing Agent Re-**  
**leased From Custody.**

Durham, May 28.—Deputy Sheriff  
F. T. Wentworth of Dover, in whose  
custody Frederick C. Keith, late pur-  
chasing agent at the state college,  
has been since his arraignment Tues-  
day, pending the latter's search for  
bondsmen, stated last evening that  
Mr. Keith had obtained enough bail  
to secure his release.

Last evening Mr. Keith left for Dover  
accompanied by his wife, to con-  
sult his counsel.

Mr. Keith appears to be confident  
that everything will eventually be sat-  
isfactorily explained and the case  
dropped.

**OFF FOR SANDY HOOK.**

**Lipton's Boats Take Their Departure**  
**From Gourock.**

Gourock, Scotland, May 28.—Sir  
Thomas Lipton's flotilla, consisting  
of the Shamrock III., the Shamrock  
IV., the steam yacht Erin and the  
ocean tug Crusier, whose combined  
crews number 170 men sailed from  
here for Sandy Hook at one o'clock

this afternoon. Great crowds of peo-  
ple bade them farewell, flags were  
everywhere displayed and bands,  
whistles and sirens combined with  
the cheering of the spectators to  
give the cup challenger a great send-  
off.

There was a big gathering of yacht  
and excursion teamers in Gourock  
bay.

They all signaled greeting to the  
Erin and their crews and passengers  
cheered the two Shamrocks as they  
passed down the bay.

A fleet of pleasure steamers accom-  
panied the yachts as far as Arran Is-  
lands. Before the latter were out of  
sight Sir Thomas signaled:

"Everything possible will be done  
to uphold the honor of the old flag and  
carry it to victory. It is the determi-  
nation of all to merit the signal 'well  
done, Shamrock.'"

Sir Thomas Lipton expects the  
boats will make the passage in six-  
teen or seventeen days.

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.**

**Senior Members Of Firm Of Groff**  
**Brothers Before Commissioner Tay-**  
**lor.**

Washington, May 28.—Miller B.  
Groff, senior member of the firm of  
Groff Brothers, manufacturers of let-  
ter box fasteners, who was arrested  
last night for alleged bribery of for-  
mer Superintendent A. W. Machen, of  
the free delivery system, postoffice de-  
partment, appeared before United  
States Commissioner Taylor today for  
preliminary examination. After a  
consultation the hearing was post-  
poned until June 9.

Samuel A. Groff, the junior member  
of the firm, will appear before Com-  
missioner Taylor tomorrow morning.  
His preliminary hearing will also be  
set for June 9.

Charles A. Douglass, counsel for  
Mr. Machen, today gave out the fol-  
lowing statement: "Mr. Machen can-  
not fight his case in the newspapers,  
but this much can, with propriety, be  
stated. The charges, seemingly made  
with great deliberation, are of the  
gravest character and if the govern-  
ment succeeds in establishing them  
Mr. Machen and everyone connected  
with them ought to be severely pun-  
ished. If, however, they have been  
made inadvertently and without suf-  
ficient evidence, public censure, swift  
and strong, should fall upon the  
heads of the responsible parties. Mr.  
Machen has been a long time in the  
public service and he is widely and  
favorably known throughout the Uni-  
ted States and it is due him that the  
public should not prejudice his case.  
Mr. Machen invites the most rigid  
investigation into every act and trans-  
action connected with his official  
life."

**COMING SOUSA'S WAY.**

**Honors Extended American Band-**  
**master At Berlin.**

Berlin, May 28.—The program for  
the international concert to be given  
during the Wagner commemoration  
week in October was arranged by the  
musical committee last night. Prof.  
Stillman Kelley of Yale will conduct  
the overture to his opera "Aladdin"  
as the American selection.

The other conductors will be:  
France, Camille Chevillard; Scandi-  
navia, Edward Grieg; Russia, Rim-  
sky Korsakoff; Italy, Tostant of La  
Scala theatre, Milan, and Great Brit-  
ain, Sir Alexander MacKenzie or Sir  
Hubert Parry.

The concert which will occur on the  
three days following the unveiling  
of the Wagner statue will represent  
the historical development of music  
from Gluck to Wagner.

There will also be a gala opera per-  
formance. Acceptances of invitations  
have been received from musical or-  
ganizations in most of the American  
cities.

An invitation was sent to Band-  
master Sousa yesterday requesting  
him to lead with one of his marches  
in the concert devoted to contempo-  
raneous music.

**GOING TO BREMERTON.**

**The Boston Is Now On Her Way**  
**To That Navy Yard.**

Vallejo, Cal., May 28.—Notwith-  
standing Washington despatches to  
the effect that no more vessels will  
be sent to Bremerton until the moral  
condition of that town is improved,  
the cruiser Boston has started for San  
Francisco whence she will proceed  
to Bremerton, June 2, it is said. Se-  
veral thousands of dollars worth of  
work is to be done in the boiler room  
of the Boston and this work will be  
done at the Puget Sound navy yard,  
unless the present orders are coun-  
termanded.

"It was almost a miracle," Burdock  
Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible  
breast ailment all over the body. I am  
very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge,  
West Cornwall, Conn.

**ONE MORE SUCCESS.**  
**Annual Fair Of The Peoples' Church**  
**Calls Out A Large Crowd.**

The annual fair and entertainment  
of the Peoples' church society was  
held on Thursday afternoon and eve-  
ning in Peirce hall. The event was  
fully as successful as any of those  
which have preceded it and the crowd  
was one of the largest on record.

The hall was handsomely deco-  
rated and several prettily adorned ta-  
bles were ranged along the sides. Up-  
on these were displayed various arti-  
cles of use and ornament which  
proved very tempting to the purchas-  
ers. The tables were cared for by the  
following:

Candy table, Mrs. John Allen;  
Apron table, Miss Randall;  
Fancy table, Mrs. William Allen;  
Miscellaneous table, Mr. Burton  
and Mr. Slaughter.

The egg tree was a pleasing novel-  
ty and the auction, conducted by Mr.  
Burton, was a source of much merriment  
to the crowd and of profit to the  
society.

A special attraction was the dainty  
cantata, "Secret," which was given  
by Miss Osgood, Miss King, Mrs.  
Moore, the Misses Randall, Mrs. Hec-  
tor, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Burton.

Prof. William Allen scored a decid-  
ed hit with two of his latest songs,  
"The Band Goes Marching By," and  
"Sally, She's Mine."

Miss Marian McIntire acted as ac-  
companied and added much to her al-  
ready enviable reputation.

The supper was a most enjoyable  
repat and was attractively served.  
It consisted of lobster salad, rolls, ol-  
ives, ice cream, cake and coffee and  
the viands were of the same high  
quality as those always provided by  
the Peoples' church.

The general committee was com-  
posed of Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Carter and  
Mrs. Hinton and its work was, to say  
the least, well done.

**BIG CIRCUS CUTS MAINE OUT.**

**Mr. Bailey Has Trouble Over Rail-**  
**road Rates In That State.**

It is a matter of some doubt wheth-  
er Maine will or will not be visited  
by a circus during the coming sum-  
mer. It seems that there is a hitch  
in the matter of rates for transport-  
ing the four trains that are necessary  
in the transportation of the Barnum  
& Bailey shows.

Mr. Beckman, the advertising  
agent of the Barnum & Bailey circus,  
says that the Maine Central railroad  
is not ready to make rates that the  
proprietors of the show could agree to.

It was the intention of the circus  
company to have shown in Portland,  
Bangor, Lewiston and Waterville and  
the advertising car has been doing  
some preliminary work such as bill-  
ing city and suburbs, making adver-  
tising contracts with the newspapers,  
etc.

Mr. Beckman said, finding that he  
could not make rates with the man-  
agement of the Maine Central, he had  
wired Mr. Bailey and had been in-  
structed by that gentleman to cut  
Maine out of the summer's program  
altogether.

At the offices of the Maine Central  
railroad in Portland, where informa-  
tion on the subject was sought, no  
one had anything to say concerning  
the matter.

**RESIGNS HER POSITION.**

**Lady Henry Somerset No Longer**  
**Head Of Temperance Association.**

London, May 28.—Lady Henry Som-  
erset has retired from the presiden-  
cy of the National Woman's Temper-  
ance association on account of her  
health.

**RAILROAD NOTES.**

Sherman, Huntley of Boston has  
taken a position at the station cafe.

Several of the divisions will inaugu-  
rate summer arrangements on June  
15, other divisions a week later.

Freight for York Beach is coming  
fast and the first trains from here  
on Thursday carried sixteen loaded  
cars.

Several freights have been can-  
celled for Memorial day on short  
lines and only two through freights on  
the Eastern division will be run.  
These will pass through this city dur-  
ing the day.

**INSPECTION THIS EVENING.**

Company B, Second Infantry, N.  
H. N. G. will be inspected this Fri-  
day evening by Capt. MacMahon of  
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., detailed to  
make the inspection of the New  
Hampshire National guard, as re-  
quired by law.

## BETH'S CAREER

By RUBY DOUGLAS

Copyright, 1917, by T. C. McClure

Forrest Harwood walked aimlessly  
through the archway of trees leading  
to his old home. Those two weeks of  
his summer holiday had been happily  
spent—no happily for now, on the  
last night, it all seemed like a dream.  
There had been an awakening.

Why, he asked himself, had he been  
so blind to the harvest he was reaping  
for himself? All the days he had spent  
telling Beth Knox of his life in New  
York were now to Forrest Harwood as  
so many stones added to the obstacle  
impeding his life's happiness. And  
with what a different purpose he had  
related all the pleasant little happen-  
ings in the literary world—in his world.  
The hope that she should learn to see it  
through his eyes had prompted all the  
prettily told incidents.

Little did he know then of the am-  
bition he was creating within Beth's  
breast to be of that world, not merely  
in it. When he had asked her on that  
last night to come with him, to live  
with him in his world, to help him  
climb still higher on the ladder he had  
chosen, she told him gently, but firmly,  
no. She would have a career; she  
would write and be some one.

And so it was that Forrest Harwood  
returned to his desk conscious that he  
had, all unintentionally, made an am-  
bitious woman of his little playmate.  
He felt that she had loved him, but he  
had spoiled all that. She would have  
her career, and he would take up the  
work where he had left it—with no  
Beth.

The little blue missives from the  
home town were filled with enthusiasm  
for the new work. More and more of  
the ambitious woman and less of the  
little Beth peeped out from between  
the lines.

But Forrest was none the less eager  
to search through the great piles of  
mail for the coveted letters. They  
came at regular intervals, each one  
laying the foundations for big castles.



THE EDITOR READ AND REREAD THE LIT-  
TLE STORY.

Several weeks had elapsed since a  
blue envelope had added to the number  
of letters on the editor's desk, when one  
morning he searched through the heap  
of manuscripts and nothing blue met  
his eye.

Disappointment was his first sensa-  
tion; then his heart began to beat  
faster, for a long, white, commonplace  
looking envelope with a familiar hand-  
writing across it stared him in the  
face. He tore it open nervously. Beth  
had begun her career.

Leaning back in his chair, the editor  
read and re-read the little story. "Yes,"  
he thought, "it's good. It is well told.  
It is well worth printing."

A realization of the fact that Beth's  
story was good took her farther and  
farther from Forrest. He read it again,  
and as he finished the last page a light  
dawned on his face.

Turning to his stenographer, he dic-  
tated a businesslike and still some-  
what friendly letter to Beth. He told  
her the story was not bad, yet it was  
not available for publication. He re-  
frained from inclosing the usual printed  
slip, he said, fearing that it might dis-  
courage her. He would keep the manu-  
script, and she could, if she desired,  
submit others to him for criticism.

When the letter was signed, the editor  
wore a more hopeful expression than  
had been on his face since his return.  
He saw a way out of his own unhappi-  
ness. He would win Beth yet.

After that his letters were always dic-  
tated to her. Less and less of the lover  
was suggested in them and more of the  
critical editor. One by one her manu-  
scripts came to him, and one by one  
they were folded and placed in the  
drawer reserved for them. Each one  
brought back to Beth a letter saying  
there was an improvement, but that  
they were still "unavailable."

The stories came frequently for  
months, and very few little blue let-  
ters came to Forrest. The manuscripts  
were better than any he was printing  
monthly in his magazine, but he must  
gain his end. He was not an editor in  
this case. He was a determined winner.  
Fewer stories and more blue letters  
began to arrive from the little home  
town. Could he read between the lines

that discouragement was dwelling in  
Beth's heart? It was with difficulty  
that the editor kept within the limits  
of New York when each letter now  
said plainly, "I am tired of my career."  
But he would wait.

One day an editorial in Beth's com-  
municable style arrived at the office. It  
was her first attempt at editorial writ-  
ing, but it was a success. "Women and  
Careers" it was headed, and it dealt  
harshly with the woman who gives up  
the opportunities to possess a home  
and husband for a career, especially a  
literary career. "A woman," the edi-  
torial stated, "is not intended for car-  
reering, but to help man in his."

If it had not been for the picture of a  
probably tear stained little face some  
miles from New York and a dejected  
little figure, Editor Harwood would  
have laughed at the strenuous manner  
in which the editorial was written.

As it was, he closed his desk early  
that evening, giving orders that he  
would not be at the office for a day or  
two. He also sent to the printer's be-  
fore leaving the office the first of a se-  
ries of short stories to be published in  
the magazine.

"Beth," he said when he had held  
her hand in greeting longer than was  
absolutely necessary for an editor to  
hold his contributor's hand, "the edi-  
torial on 'Women and Careers' was so  
good I had to come and tell you about  
it."

A pretty pink suffused Beth's cheek  
as she drew her hand away. "Did you  
know I wrote it, Forrest?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered, possessing him-  
self again of her hand. "But, Beth,  
have you not changed your views since  
last summer?" He looked into her eyes  
scrutinizingly.

"Yes, Forrest; I'm so tired and dis-  
couraged. I can't write anyway." Beth  
did not seem to mind when he  
took her other hand and gently drew  
her head on to his breast. But remorse  
mingled with his pleasure.

"Little girl," he said after awhile,  
"could you forgive me if I confessed  
something—if I said I had purposefully  
refused to publish your manuscripts  
because I wanted to discourage you, if  
I told you they are all good and that  
the first of the series has already gone  
to the printer—could you forgive me,  
dear?" He looked down at her anx-  
iously.

And Beth decided to have a husband  
as well as a career.

**An Independent Lassie.**

In front of a confectioner's shop in  
Paris there used to sit a woman with  
two wooden legs. She sold pictures  
and songs and played well on the vi-  
olin. In 1848 she was there, very pretty  
and dressed with a good deal of taste,  
and when Louis Napoleon, then merely  
Prince Louis, used to go through the  
street nearly every day, he never passed  
without giving her something.

She knew him and was also aware of  
his pecuniary embarrassments and his  
political ambitions. One evening she  
said to him, "Monsieur, I want to say  
a word to you."

"Say it, madame."

"They tell me that you are a good  
deal cramped just now. I have at my  
house a comfortable sum which is  
earning nothing. Let me offer it to  
you. You will return the favor when  
you are emperor."

Prince Louis did not accept the mon-  
ey, but he did not forget the kindness,  
and when he became emperor he offered  
her a small annuity. The woman  
was as independent as she was gener-  
ous. "Say to the emperor," she re-  
turned, "that it is exceedingly good of  
him to remember me, but I cannot ac-  
cept his offer. If he had accepted  
mine, I won't say what might have  
happened, but as it is, no."

**The Cost of Clothes In Russia.**

Barren the inhabitants of the earth  
who wear practically no clothes at all,  
the costume of the average Russian  
costs the least. Ten rubles, or about  
\$7.50, will clothe a male citizen of the  
czar's realm, while the woman's cos-  
tume will cost less than \$3.

The man's costume consists of coarse  
cotton trousers tucked into boots of  
half dressed leather, a cotton shirt and  
a sheepskin coat. A coarse Camlet  
caftan bound around with a sash com-  
pletes the dress.

The women wear a sarafan, or long  
petticoat, which is held up by straps  
running over the shoulders, a chemise  
with sleeves to the elbow, a kerchief  
over the head and a pair of shoes.  
Stockings are sometimes worn, but  
more frequently the legs and feet are  
bound with strips of cotton or linen  
cloth. For outdoor wear a quilted jack-  
et or long cloak is added.

The simplicity and cheapness of the  
dress are not due to any lack of vanity,  
but to the poor circumstances under  
which the majority of the Russians  
live.

**To Him That Hath.**

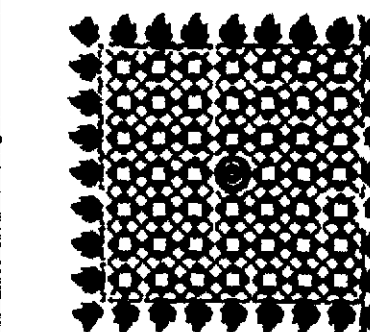
Philanthropy and "business" are  
rather curiously related in the minds  
of some people, as the Lewiston Jour-  
nal suggests by an anecdote of a Maine  
farmer. He lived at Cape Elizabeth,  
and when he went to Portland he in-  
variably favored certain friends with  
samples of his produce.

Perhaps it only "happened so," but  
anyway these friends were always  
well to do, and Mr. Lufkin never un-  
bitched the old horse to drive home  
without finding tucked away in the  
wagon something in return fully as  
valuable as his tribute of vegetables,  
if not more so.

The neighbors noticed that he al-  
ways left his little remembrances with  
people who were "well fixed." So one  
day, when eggs were away up in price  
and he was starting to town with a lot  
of fresh ones for a certain friend, some  
one said to him curiously:

"Why don't you give those eggs to  
some poor family?"

"Oho," said Mr. Lufkin easily. "Poor  
people can't afford to eat eggs at this  
time of year! Eggs is high!"



## THE HERALD

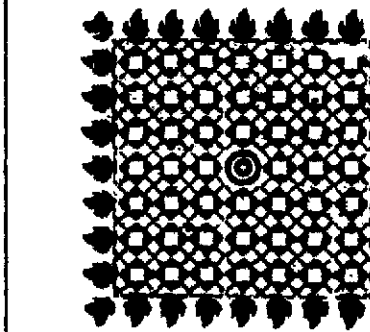
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# EXETER EVENTS.

**Program For Memorial Day Exercises.**

**THE LONG DROUTH BROKEN BY GENTLE RAINS.**

**Ladies Of The Baptist Church Give A Successful Strawberry Festival.**

**THINGS SAID AND DONE IN OUR NEIGHBORING COUNTY SEAT.**

Exeter, May 28.  
Memorial day will be observed here in the usual manner. Following is the program, as arranged by George L. Stockell, the chairman of the committee on arrangements:

On Memorial day at seven o'clock, Moses N. Collins post, G. A. R., Lieut. George S. Cobb camp, Sons of Veterans and the Exeter Brass band will assemble at post hall and take barges for Kensington, where the line will be formed and proceed to the cemetery, where the graves of all Union soldiers and sailors will be decorated. Returning to the Town Hall an oration will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Frazier, with singing and speaking by the school children. Comrade Ware N. Shaw presiding.

On the return to Exeter a collection will be served by the Woman's Relief corps at the hall. At one o'clock the post, Sons of Veterans and band will reassemble at the hall when the line will be formed on Court street by Post Commander James Sawyer, Squamscott lodge, Knights of Pythias, acting as escort. The line will then proceed to the new cemetery, where the graves of all known soldiers and sailors will be decorated, also the urn dedicated to the memory of the unknown dead, following which general orders will be read by Adjutant Rollins and an oration given by Rev. Mr. Riggs, of Kensington. The line of march will again be formed to the old cemetery and the graves of the veterans there will be decorated. The procession will then return to Grand Army hall, where it will be dismissed.

The drouth in Exeter was broken today by gentle rains, which began at 10:45 this morning, and prevailed for over three hours. Lots of good was done, and although the rainfall was small, the farmers are much rejoiced. The grass and trees, which had been covered with dust, now present an improved appearance.

Carriers Fred W. Sanborn and Charles A. Gilmore will attend the meeting of the State association of Letter Carriers at Dover next Sunday. On June 21 they will be present at the Southern New Hampshire and Massachusetts Clerk Carriers' meeting.

## Would Not Insure Him.

Insurance Companies would not insure the Rev. J. W. Yeisley because he had Kidney Trouble.

Mr. Yeisley was much discouraged till a friend recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it cured him.

Mr. Yeisley writes: "My kidneys and liver were in bad condition and I was anxious for relief. I had tried many remedies without success. I bought a bottle of 'Favorite Remedy,' which effectively proved its merit. The best proof that it has completely cured me is my recent acceptance by four different life insurance companies."

The Rev. Mr. Yeisley is the pastor of the First Reformed Church of St. Paris, Ohio, and is as well the editor of the St. Paris Dispatch.

There is no question that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best and surest medicine in the world for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, as well as the weaknesses peculiar to women. It quickly relieves and cures inability to hold urine and the necessity of getting up a number of times during the night and puts an end to that scalding pain when passing urine.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

outing and banquet at Peabody, Mass.

This evening the ladies of the Baptist church gave a strawberry festival in the vestry. An entertainment consisting of vocal solos by Miss Annie R. Hooper and Frank B. Clancy, violin solo by Leon Godchaux and readings by Stewart E. Rowe was given.

Among the attractions for Memorial day is the all day contest of the Exeter Golf club. At ten a. m. there will be a combination approaching and putting contest, five balls, prizes being awarded to the winners. At two o'clock there will be a boggy hand-icap, eighteen holes, ladies twelve holes, with prizes for the winners.

But one session was held at the Robinson Female seminary today on account of the rain.

Mrs. Annie R. Thurston, widow of N. K. Thurston, died yesterday at her home in Brentwood of consumption, aged sixty-four years.

Arrangements have just been completed whereby all the hardware, clothing, boot and shoe and millinery stores will be closed on Monday evening.

At this evening's meeting of Sagamore lodge, I. O. O. F., the initiatory degree was exemplified.

The final meeting until fall of Orient chapter, O. E. S., will be held next Wednesday evening.

Memorial day will be observed at several of the schools tomorrow afternoon.

**U. V. U. PROGRAM.**  
Arrangements Made For Observance Of Memorial Day.

The Memorial day program of Gen. Gilman Marston command, No. 6, Union Veterans union, is as follows:

The line will form on Congress street, right resting on Market square, at 10:15 a. m., in the following order, and will move at 10:30 o'clock sharp:

Platoon of Police.  
Kearsarge Flute and Drum Band.  
General Gilman Marston Command Union Veterans Union.

Col. Joseph R. Curtis, commanding.  
First Carriage,  
His Hon. Mayor George D. Marcy,  
Gen. Wm. Keepers, Deputy Commander National Command Union Veterans' Union,

City Clerk, Wm. E. Peirce,  
President of the Common Council,  
Elisha B. Newman.  
Second Carriage,  
Rev. C. LeV. Brine, Chaplain of the Day.

Col. James Rindge Stanwood.

The column will countermarch on Congress street, and move through Islington street to Goodwin park, where the following exercises will take place, at the Soldiers' monument:

1. Singing by the surplised choir of Christ church.
2. Address by Col. Joseph R. Curtis.
3. Reading of Orders, by Adjutant John C. Stevens.
4. Salute to the dead.
5. "Auld Lang Syne," by the band.
6. Reports of Details on Decoration of Graves.
7. Dirge, by the band.
8. Prayer by Rev. C. LeV. Brine, Chaplain of the Day.
9. Singing, by the surplised choir of Christ church.
10. Floral tributes to the dead.
11. Remarks by Past Col. Charles H. Besselièvre.
12. "America," by the band and audience.
13. Benediction, by the Chaplain of the Day, Rev. C. LeV. Brine.

The column will reform, and move through State, Pleasant and Congress streets to headquarters, where a collation will be served to invited guests and the members of the command.

**ABOUT MISS ANGLIN.**  
She Is The Sister Of A Well Known Portsmouth Man.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who met with such success as leading lady of the Empire company at the Boston museum, is a sister of B. A. Anglin of this city.

Miss Anglin will sail for Europe as soon as the season ends, on June 2, to meet Mr. Frohman and confer with him regarding another season.

There is a very strong interest attached to the last performance, June 1, and Miss Anglin's part therein, before the Museum is torn down, for which the sale of seats has already been made. As the proceeds are to be for the benefit of the Vincent Memorial hospital, the performance insures a large representation of society. The vaudeviory will be a poem written for the occasion by Dexter Smith and to be read by Miss Anglin.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

# PROBATE COURT.

Much Business Done At The Recent Session In Exeter.

The following business was transacted at the May session of the probate court in Exeter:

Administrators granted in estates of Charles J. Seavey, Rye, Alfred W. Seavey, administrator; Sarah Ward, Portsmouth, Ellen Morrison, administratrix; Charles H. Griffin, Portsmouth, Michael J. Griffin, administrator; Stark Spinney, Portsmouth, Delta A. Ashe, administratrix; William S. Emery, Newton, Perley Gardner, administrator; Elisha M. Lamprey, Hampton, Lizzie M. Page, administratrix; Robert Kershaw, Exeter, Joseph Kershaw, administrator; Horace Adams, Hampton, Charles F. Adams, administrator; Everett C. Kendall, Londonderry, Greenleaf K. Bartlett, administrator; James Reed, Derry, Orison G. Reed, administrator.

Wills proved—Samuel F. Emery, Hampton, Stacey L. Nudd, executor; Robert H. Hall, Portsmouth, Alice S. Hall, executor; James Rutledge, Portsmouth, Annie M. Rutledge, executrix; Elizabeth J. Colcord, Brentwood, James W. Colcord, executor; Susan E. Brown, Candia, Nellie A. Hobbs, executrix; Jeremiah A. Farrington, Portsmouth, Leander A. Farrington, executor, and Martha M. Farrington, executrix; Hugh McAllister, Hampton Falls, Margaret McAllister, executrix; Horace W. Wentworth, Plaistow, Margaret E. Wentworth, executrix; Charles E. Stevens, Kalamazoo, Mich. foreign will filed, no executor.

Accounts filed in estates of Laura S. Parsley, Brentwood; Charlotte M. Green, Kensington; Benjamin Adams, Derry; Benjamin F. Adams, Derry; Harriet W. Fernald, Atkinson; Frances J. Chamberlin, Exeter; Rebecca Killen, Portsmouth; Daniel Trefethen, Portsmouth; Elisha S. Carey, Exeter; Abigail M. Vincent, Danville.

Inventories returned in estates of Ida C. Peabody, Derry; Byron Ambrose, Deerfield; Abigail F. Chase, Kensington; Amy C. Lunt, Newton; William F. Bennett, Greenland.

Accounts rendered in estates of Susan D. Welch, Salem; Calvin T. Garland, North Hampton; LeRoy B. Burpee, Exeter; John Philbrick, Seabrook; Abigail Batchelder, Nottingham.

Guardian appointed over J. Arthur Farrington, Portsmouth, Martha H. Farrington, guardian.

License to sell personal estate in estate of Amy C. Lunt, Newton.

Resignation of Charles C. Brown as trustee in estate of John Philbrick, Seabrook.

Trustee appointed in estates of John Philbrick, Seabrook, Horace A. Godfrey, trustee.

Licenses to sell real estate in estates of John C. Rowell, Derry; Abigail F. Brown, Fremont; Oliver Eaton, Hampton Falls; Charles A. Dame, Newington.

Petition for extension of common insolvency granted in estate of Charles A. Mendum, Portsmouth.

Receipts filed in estates of Albert Paul, Elliot, Me.; Holland P. Montgomery, Northwood.

Wills filed—Sarah E. French, East Kingston; Alina LaBlanche, Derry; Benjamin J. Sanborn, Deerfield.

Appraisers appointed in estate of John Swanback, Salem.

Citation to settle account issued in estate of Samuel Whittier, Deerfield.

Petition to carry out contract granted in estates of Charles E. Warren, Exeter.

## CONTRIBUTE FLOWERS FOR THE GRAVES.

To the Public:—Again we are called upon to rely upon a generous public for flowers to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes. A liberal supply is earnestly requested, as the number of graves is continually increasing. They may be sent to the new courthouse on State street, on Friday, the 29th inst.

**D. W. BARNABEE,**  
**C. P. ABBOT,**  
**E. UNDERHILL,**  
**T. TREDICK,**  
**T. W. PRIEST,**  
**M. M. COLLIS,**  
**W. CRITCHLEY,**  
**C. W. SHANNON,**  
**L. T. BURNAM,**  
**T. A. SANBORN,**  
Committee.

## SEABROOK'S BIG NURSERY.

The Ellsworth Brown Nursery at Seabrook near the town hall, is believed to be one of the largest in the state. Fourteen acres are covered with trees and shrubs for transplanting. There are 80,000 apple trees, comprising forty-six varieties; 15,000 peach trees of thirty varieties; 10,000 pear and plum trees, with eighteen varieties and pears and plums, a large number of shrubs and ornamental trees; and 12,000 little graft cuts, all rooted.

# PORTSMOUTH & MAINE R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.  
(In effect October 17, 1902.)

**Trains Leave Portsmouth**  
For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 11:10, 10:55 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday 2:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.  
For Portland—9:55, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 9:59, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.  
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 7:41, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:51 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:41 p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 4:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 5:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 11:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

For Greenland—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:04 p. m.

**Trains for Portsmouth**  
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:31, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a. m., 11:41, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:11 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:41, a. m., 5:54, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:40 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—8:35, 7:33, 10:40 a. m., 4:05, 6:49 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:41 a. m., 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:00 a. m., 3:11, 4:59, 8:16 p. m. Sunday, 10:04 a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:22, 11:55 a. m., 3:19, 5:05, 8:21 p. m. Sunday, 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 6:11, 8:27 p. m. Sunday, 10:12 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

\* Via Dover & West Div.

# SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.  
Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:  
Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:40, 6:10 p. m.  
Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:53 p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m., 1:01, 6:58 p. m.  
Epping—9:23 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.  
Raymond—9:33 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.  
Returning leave.  
Concord—7:44, 10:25, a. m., 3:30 p. m.  
Manchester—8:31, 11:10 a. m., 4:11 p. m.  
Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m., 6:02 p. m.  
Epping—9:23 a. m., 12:00 m., 5:11 p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:16, 6:55 p. m.  
Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:26, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

**D. J. FLANDERS, C. P. & T. A.**

# YORK HARBOR AND BEACH RAILROAD.

Leave Portsmouth—7:50, 11:00 a. m., 2:50, 5:35 p. m.  
Leave York Beach—6:40, 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:05 p. m.  
Leave York Harbor six minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS,  
G. P. and T. A.

# TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 7:05, 8:05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10:05 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10:35, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 7:05, 8:05 a. m., and every hour until 10:05 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

4 Theatre Cars.  
(Note: The last car from Exeter leaves at 10:15 and runs to Stratham and Exeter only at Portsmouth, with the exception of a car which leaves at the same time.)

# Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

**Main Line.**  
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head a. m., 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:50 a. m., 8:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.  
Returning—Leave Junction with R. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 6:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:10 a. m., 8:10 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

**Plains Loop.**  
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:05 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

**Christian Shore Loop.**  
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:05 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

\* Omitted Sundays.  
\* Omitted holidays.  
\* Saturdays only.

**D. J. FLANDERS,**  
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.  
**WINSLOW T. PERKINS,**  
Superintendent.

# PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach—5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 4:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

\* Cancelled Sunday.  
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

# Kittery & Elliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greensboro, Elliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.

\* Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greensboro, 8:10 a. m.

\* Ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes earlier.  
\* Leaves Staples' Store, Elliot.  
\* To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Run to Staples' store only.  
Fares—Portsmouth to South Elliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Elliot school house No. 7 to Greensboro 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at F. F. Staples &amp; Co.'s, Elliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

# U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

# TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:41 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m.

\* Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
GEORGE F. F. WILSON,  
Captain U. S. Navy, The Yard.  
Approved: J. J. REAL,  
Pear Admiral U. S. Navy.

# Gray & Prime

# OTTO COKE

The Ideal Summer Fuel.

111 Market St.

# PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, No. 4, K. G. D.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Helser, Vice Chief; William Humphreys, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight



SUN RISES..... 5:19 MOON SETS..... 10:51 P. M.  
SUN SETS..... 7:11 FULL MOON..... 10:15 P. M.  
LUNAR DAY..... 13 59

First Quarter, June 3d, 10:24 a. m., morning, E.  
Full Moon, June 10th, 10:36 p. m., evening, E.  
Last Quarter, June 18th, 12:46 a. m., morning, E.  
New Moon, June 25th, 12:11 a. m., morning, E.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1902



## CITY BRIEFS.

No Herald Saturday.  
The rain was very welcome.  
Freight cars are scarce again.  
Memorial Day plans are now complete.

The mountain climbing season has opened.

Everything is quiet in fire department circles.

The license commissioners have at last visited Dover.

Anyway, the pansy beds did not mind the freezing nights.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Governor Bachelier and staff will be entertained in Dover, June 3.

Somebody recalls that there was a snow storm on Memorial day, 1884.

All of the public schools will conduct their Memorial day exercises today.

The dead line in Concord on the saloon question is still a matter of conference.

New crops have been planted in most of the gardens that were devastated by the freeze.

Lawn Mowers, Spraying Guns and Spraying Mixtures at Schurman's Seed Store, 75 Market street.

If that rain storm doesn't come now that the moon has changed, the faith of ages will be shaken.

Twelve shares of the Concord and Portsmouth railroad sold in the Boston stock market on Wednesday at 196.

Watson's Illuminator, published at Biddeford for the past twenty-five years, steps down and out with this week's issue.

The children of the several schools were drilling on Thursday and today for the march to the second New Castle bridge on the morning of Memorial Day.

## BUSY AT THE WHARVES.

It appeared to those who were around the North end wharves early this morning that this river was a great shipping port, from the number of craft around.

The tug Mathes was moving the tug Clara Clarita from Lyman's wharf to Jones' wharf, the tug M. M. Davis was docking the barge Lincoln at Piscataqua wharf, the P. and R. collier Reading was docking at Railroad wharf, the tug Iva was towing the barge Merrill to the Shoals, and there were the steamers Queen City from New City, steamer Sam Butterfield Henderson's Point, the Ferry 132 for the navy yard, steamer Alice Howard for Kittery and schooner Sadie A. Kimball for Boston.

## OBSEQUIES.

Charles F. Stacey was buried at two o'clock today from his late home in Eliot, Rev. Mr. Chapman officiating. Interment was in the family cemetery, by Undertaker Nickerson.

The funeral of Mrs. Ella G. Osborne was held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from her late home in Rye, Rev. A. W. Mills officiating. Interment was in Central cemetery, by Undertaker Nickerson.

## ARRIVED TODAY.

Captain J. E. McMahon U. S. A. and Major G. D. Waldron of Concord arrived here today, and this evening they will inspect Company B.

George H. Koyes, proprietor of the Mid Ocean House, Isles of Shoals also Hotel Del Hungario, 6 Water street, Portsmouth passed Thursday evening in this city, with a party of friends.

## TO BE STATION AGENT.

Herman Goldthwaite, formerly operator at the Western Union office in this city, will have charge of the Long Beach station on the York Harbor and Beach railroad this summer.

## DOG LICENSES.

Nearly four hundred dog licenses have been made out. There are over a hundred still out. All of these will be in before another week or the owners will be brought into court.

## BITS OF GOSSIP.

## Chit-Chat That Is In The May Air.

## VARIOUS THINGS OF AN INTERESTING NATURE.

## Spring Sidelines On Matters Local And Otherwise.

## MANY MATTERS THAT ARE BOTH TIMELY AND TRITE TODAY.

It is in the air

That the first of the season's band concerts will take place at Hampton Beach on Saturday and Sunday— That there were large crowds on the street on Thursday night—

That the meanest man in Portsmouth is the fellow who kicked on the shower just because he was having his house painted—

That a dispatch from Washington announces that this year's national encampment of the Spanish War veterans will be held at New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 28-30 and it is expected that President Roosevelt will attend—

That a large number of horses are expected to arrive at Granite State park within a few days, to receive last work before being started at the races—

That according to the law, milk men are required to renew their licenses between now and Monday, June 1, and if any are found delivering milk without licenses after that date, arrests will undoubtedly be made—

That the shower yesterday refreshed the dusty vegetation.

That this is lazy feeling weather—

That May is last becoming more and more a season for remembrances—

That Memorial days are observed all through the month by all sorts of organizations—

That soldiers' day is revered more and more each year, even if people do insist upon playing ball and making a holiday of it—

That the vast amount of steel which was shipped to Freeman's point some time ago, and held on the cars for freightage, will be placed in position, the orders having been issued by the receiver to go ahead with the work—

That this looks as though it were the intention of the White Mountain Paper company to go ahead and complete the buildings—

That it is now allowable to use postage stamps having printed upon them the word "Philippines" for postage on letters in this country, but the postmaster general has ordered that after Oct. 1, 1903, this will not be permitted, that such stamps can hereafter be used only in the Philippine islands where it shall not be allowable to use the U. S. stamps without the word "Philippines" printed upon them.

That the lawns look on a much brighter green after the shower on Thursday—

That insurance companies doing business in New Hampshire have been paid hit during the past month—

That the June term of the supreme court opens in Concord next Tuesday—

That railroad men say the summer season in travel seems to have begun already—

That the teachers in the public schools are planning where to pass the long summer vacation—

That the indications are that Portsmouth will have quite a sufficient number of saloons to accommodate the needs of the thirsty—

It is not expected rose bushes will bloom this season with anything like the abundance they did last—

## POLICE COURT.

The continued case of Carmillo Briganti for aggravated assault upon

George Lance was heard before Judge Adams in police court this forenoon.

The two men got into a mix up in a house on Cutts street and from the evidence it appears that Briganti struck Lance with a frying pan.

He was held in two sureties of three hundred dollars each, for the grand jury at the October term of superior court.

## ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

## The Hour Fixed For Closing The Saloons.

A special meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen was held at ten o'clock this forenoon, with Mayor Marcy in the chair and the full board present with the exception of Aldermen Wood and Fernald.

A resolution authorizing the saloons to remain open until eleven o'clock in the evening was passed.

The meeting then adjourned.

## AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

Twenty Entries For Handicap Golf Tournament On Memorial Day.

There are over twenty entries for the handicap golf tournament at the Country club on Memorial day.

The play will be started at three o'clock. The best net score will win a silver cup and the best eight gross scores will make the team for the year.

The fair greens were cut with the horse lawn mower on Thursday and he course is in good condition.

One of the lawn tennis courts has been finished and it will be in use tomorrow.

The links will be very popular tomorrow, and all-day parties will be the rule.

## SNEAK THIEF

Gets Away With Sundry Articles From a Vaughan Street House.

A sneak thief got away with quite a haul from a house on Vaughan street on Thursday.

The fellow hired a room at the house and during the absence of the owner, he took an umbrella, a grip-sack and a silver spoon and broke open a child's bank, but got only twenty cents out of it.

The police were notified, and from the description it is thought it is the same fellow who made several breaks in this city last summer.

## TWO PORTSMOUTH BOYS

On Harvard Lacrosse Team, Which Stars Today On Western Tour.

The Harvard lacrosse team started today on their Western tour. An excellent half-back of the team appeared in the Boston Herald on Thursday evening.

There are two Portsmouth students on this team—Captain Percy Penhallow, who is considered the strongest player, and Harold Bennett.

The team will play a picked team from Oxford and Cambridge, England next month.

## DELAY IN ALTERATIONS.

This Reason Why Some Saloon Dealers Haven't Yet Got Their Licenses.

Several of the dealers who have applied for licenses have not been granted theirs, owing to the delay in the alterations of their places.

Many of them will be ready by the first of the week and will then notify the commissioners.

## GRANTED A LICENSE.

Ritus E. Graves, manager of the Armstrong restaurant at Rockingham Junction, was granted a license of the sixth class on Thursday.

## GRAND COMMANDER COMING.

Grand Commander Frank L. Sanders and suite will visit De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, next Monday evening.

## NEW WAGON.

Undertaker H. W. Nickerson has a new wagon on the street. It is handsomely finished and modern in every way.

## A SQUARE DEAL

FOR A

## ROUND DOLLAR.

That's what you are sure of getting when you buy an EMERSON PIANO. The EMERSON is a superior instrument among many good ones. Emerson quality is honest all through, and an honorable record of over half a century proves it beyond question. We shall be glad to prove the Emerson to you. All we ask is the opportunity. We offer a FREE TRIAL to any bona fide prospective purchaser.

## H. P. MONTGOMERY'S,

6 PLEASANT ST.

## PERSONALS.

Miss Alice Boynton is visiting in Hill.

Mrs. George E. Day is visiting friends in Southville, Mass.

Mrs. Patrick Callagher of Boston is visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Annie Sullivan and Mrs. Clifton T. Pike passed Thursday in Dover.

County Solicitor John W. Kelley went to Concord this noon, on business.

John E. Harmon is filling the place of bookkeeper for Street Commissioner Hett.

Alderman George A. Wood has returned from a fishing trip to Moosehead Lake.

Joseph Gorman, the popular druggist at Green's Pharmacy, has resigned his position.

William L. Sabine of Boston comes to this city this afternoon to pass the holidays with his mother.

Mrs. George Boyd of East Lynn, Mass., is the guest of Captain Frank Keyes, Peverly Hill Road.

Elisha Moore of East Boston, will pass Memorial day with his brother, Thomas Moore, of Middle road.

Frank W. Ferguson of Boston, architect, will pass Saturday and Sunday in this city with his young son Donald.

W. Herman Sides of Lord and Taylor's New York, will pass Memorial day and Sunday with his mother on Middle street.

Dr. and Mrs. James R. May, who have been at the Rockingham for the winter, opened their residence on Middle street today.

Mrs. Robert Harris, formerly of this city, who was a recent visitor to her sister, Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball, has left to visit friends in Boston.

Mrs. Tracy, mother of Lieut. Kennard Tracy U. S. M. C., who has been visiting in this city, returned home on Thursday afternoon. Her son is passing a few days here.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Florence Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Hill of this city, and W. Herman Sides of New York, formerly of Portsmouth.

Mrs. Frederick A. Noyes and two children, of Spencer, Mass., arrived in town on Thursday, for an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. M. F. Wentworth, in Kittery. They will be joined this evening by Mr. Noyes, who will pass Memorial day here.

Miss Alice G. Marden and Miss Ethel M. Jones left this (Friday) morning for Boston and Medford. The latter will go on Saturday to Ashburnham, to pass a few days with Miss Elsie Glenn of this city and York. Miss Marden returns home on Sunday evening.

## RIVER AND HARBOR.

The barge No. 8 has been shifted from Railroad wharf to Walker's new wharf, where the rest of her cargo will be discharged.

The tug Iva towed the barge Merrill, loaded with coal, to the Shoals this morning.

A number of the schooners which bring coal to this port sail for ports in Maine, where they load ice for the South.

The schooner J. Holmes Birdsell was towed to sea this morning by the tug M. M. Davis.

The steamer Sam Adams came in from the Shoals this morning and returned with some of the help for the Island hotels, who arrived from Boston on Thursday.

The large Lincoln was docked today at Piscataqua wharf, where her cargo of coal for George Gage of Dover will be discharged into barges and towed there by the tug Lester L.

Subscribe for The Herald.

## AT THE CHURCHES.

Middle Street Baptist.

Sunday, May 31st, is the Festival of Whitsunday, and the morning services at the Middle street Baptist church will have reference to the momentous event which this festival commemorates, the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the day of Pentecost, the birthday of the Christian church. The choir selections will be:

Anthem, "If I Go Not Away the Comforter Will Not Come," Caldicott

Anthem, "God is a Spirit," William Sterndale Bennett

De La Hache

The evening gathens are:

"O, be Joyful," Holden

"Hear Me When I Call," King Hall

Unitarian Church.

The music at the Unitarian church on Sunday will be as follows:

Prelude, "Adoration," from "The Holy City."

Anthem, Festival Te Deum in B flat.

Anthem, "Hide Me Beneath the Shadow."

Alto solo and quartet, Morrison

Soprano solo, "These Are They," from "The Holy City,"

Miss Sides.

Postlude.

Processional.

March.

Guiltmant.

Methodist Church.

On Sunday morning Rev. Thomas Whiteside will preach the fifth sermon in his series on the Lord's Prayer. Subject: "Our Present Needs."

The service in the evening at seven o'clock will be a missionary one, which Miss Bertha Beyer will assist the pastor in leading. Subject, "Work Among Heathen Women."

At the prayer meeting this evening the subject will be, "The Mount of Sacrifice."

The new presiding elder, Rev. J. M. Durrell, will hold the first quarterly conference next Monday evening.

Universalist Church.

At the Universalist church on Sunday forenoon the pastor, Rev. George D. Leighton, will deliver a sermon applicable to Memorial Day. Subject, "Remembering the Past." Deut. 32:7. Special patriotic music will be rendered.

A paper pertinent to this Memorial season will also be presented at the meeting of the Young Peoples' Christian Union in the vestry at 6:30 o'clock. The theme will be "Those who have worked for our Country and our Church. What is our tribute?" Psalms 112, 6.

Instead of the usual Tuesday evening service the Y. P. C. U. will have a visitation on that date from State President Rev. F. L. Leavitt of Woodsville, N. H. The union will tender him a reception, after which he will give an address.

A hearty welcome awaits all comers to the worship of this church.

The strawberry festival under the auspices of the men of this parish takes place next Thursday evening in the vestry. It will be followed by an entertainment, and a fine time is expected.

## NEW FLAGSTAFF.

Old Glory will fly from a new staff in Eliot on Memorial day. John Hillhouse of that town, a popular employee at Rider and Cotton's in this city, has bought the mainmast and topmast of the abandoned schooner Flying Eagle, from Capt. George Fernald, and will erect it at his residence in that town.

## FOR USE AT WENTWORTH.

A large amount of fine crushed stone is being carted to the Wentworth house from the White Mountain Paper company's plant, for use on the walks and driveway around this famous hotel.

## UNPARALLELED DROUGHT

## Partly Broken By Slight Showers Of Thursday.

## NOT IN FORTY-TWO DAYS HAS A GOOD RAINFALL OCCURRED.

Heralded by the weather prophets and welcomed by all, Thursday's shower, although short, was a god-send.

With the exception of one or two smaller showers, no rain has fallen on this parched territory since April 17, forty-one days ago. This record is without parallel.

The effects of the drought have been severely felt all over New England and farmers are far from jubilant.

Many of the forest fires have been due to the extremely dry condition of the woods, and, without a doubt, had it not been so dry, the fire at Lakeport would never have proven so disastrous.

The earth's crust has fairly cracked from the intense rays of the sun and lack of water.

Practically no rain has fallen on New England for a month past. All through New Hampshire the farmers are in despair, and well they might be, for what few crops had been nursed along lived only to be cut down by the cruel frosts of Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights.

Pastures are bare and brown, and many springs are entirely dry, necessitating driving cattle to the rivers for water.

In addition to all this, killing frosts last Sunday and Monday nights ruined early gardens and strawberry fields, and badly damaged fruit trees.

In Rhode Island the drought situation is so bad that a meeting of the state board of agriculture will be held next Tuesday to discuss it.

Dry weather has killed strawberries and the staple crops of potatoes and onions are greatly injured.

The outlook is so serious in many places that the prices of vegetables are going to the highest level.

Some farmers on Thursday reported one hill of corn in nine as being up, the others dead.

The drought in New Hampshire is proving most destructive, and unless rain comes in abundance very soon the financial loss will be enormous.

Pastures are dry, and unless rain comes in a short time the farmers say there will be almost no feed for their cattle.

While in some sections planting has been delayed, as a rule the crops are all seeded. Under the conditions they have come up well, but rain must come in a few days or the crops will be a total failure.

The hay crop has been at a standstill for two weeks, and the loss is now irreparable.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## When in Exeter

TRY A



## SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR

## EXETER, N.

## MEMORIAL DAY, HAVEN CAFE.

Menu.

SOUP.

Cucumbers.

Cream of Barley.

FISH.

Baked Stuffed Bluefish.

ROAST.

JOILED.

Leg of Mutton, Capers Sauce.

Slices of Beef, Dish Gravy.

Turkey, Currant Jelly.

ENTREES.

Bell Fritters, Wine Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Roasted Potatoes.

String Beans.

PILS.

Apples.

Squash.

PUDDINGS.

Plum.

CRACKER.

FRUIT.

Bananas.

Coffee.

Milk.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

Dinner from 12 to 4, Saturday, May 30, 1902.

Don't forget our Sunday dinner.

Haven Cafe, 6 High Street.

## GAS TO BURN

For Fuel In Our New

PREPAYMENT METERS

At \$1.15 Per Thousand.

Rockingham County Light &amp; Power Company.

## The Potter Houses

Willard Ave., Off Willard St.

## FOR SALE.